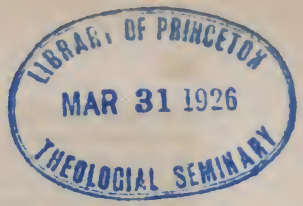




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BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

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EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. BRONSON, DATED NA'M SA'NG NA'GA HILLS, AUG. 25, 1840.

Illness of Mr. B.'s family—Visit to the Bor Duris.

My last communication was dated July 1st.* In that I mentioned the arrival of our sister, and also her illness, almost immediately on her reaching this place. Her attacks of fever have since been frequent—scarcely remitting longer than two or three days—each attack leaving her still weaker than the former, until she became nearly helpless. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to go down to Jaipúr, to obtain medicines and provisions, of both of which we had but a very scanty supply. Accordingly on the 14th of July, having commended my sick family to God, I set out for Jaipúr. The heavy rains had so swollen the Nám Sàng river, that I was obliged to go by a circuitous and uneven route. Having no elephant, and the mud being deep, it was a journey of fatigue and exposure. At evening we came to a halting place, where was a small shed covered with leaves, open on three sides; and although it was in a dense forest filled with swarms of mosquitoes, I enjoyed it as much as I ever did a comfortable hotel in my native land. Spreading my mattress upon a few logs that lay there, I enjoyed a quiet sleep. Very early the next morning we started again and reached Jaipúr at evening. Having obtained medicines and other things necessary for the sick, I set out on my return, and was permitted to meet my sick family

again, under more favorable circumstances than I had feared.

In about a fortnight the jungle fever again attacked me and has scarcely left me until the present time; but the rainy season is nearly over, and I hope to be benefited by the cold weather, so as not to leave this station alone. On the 13th of August we had the pleasure of a visit from br. Barker.* He came with the intention of visiting several of the Nága villages, particularly the Bor Duris, who occupy a lofty peak adjacent. Although my health was very poor, I could not satisfy myself without accompanying him, especially as these people had expressed a desire that a missionary might be located in their village, and I had previously promised them a visit. Having informed the chief of our intended visit, he expressed himself gratified, and invited us to come. On the following day we set out, and entered the village about sundown. We were first conducted to a lofty, open verandah, and seated in chairs, surrounded by a considerable company of people. We were the first white persons probably that had ever been in their village, and group after group came from various quarters, gazing at us with the greatest curiosity. As I sat looking upon the mass of people before me, and their numerous houses, and thought of the ignorance and moral darkness that rested there, I turned my eyes upon the sun, as he was sinking down the western sky, and his last bright beams were glancing over the lovely hills and valleys that lay before us;—So, thought I, ye wandering, benighted tribes,—so shall ye, ere long, greet

* A brief account of this visit is given in Mr. Barker's journal, page 118 of the May number.

* See May number of the Magazine, page 113.

the light of life. The bible, like a sun, shall chase this midnight gloom from your hills, and ye shall bless the day when first ye heard of Jesus and his cross! O that God would make us, his unworthy servants, the honored instruments in this great work!

We were soon directed to a house that had been prepared for our convenience, and every attention was paid to the supply of our wants.

Conversation with the chief—Its favorable result.

The next day at an early hour, the chiefs and people came together. The chief then addressed us, saying that by our request they had all assembled—that they were all ready, and wished to know our business. I replied that “in our own country we were teachers of religion, and knowing that there were many people in this quarter who had no knowledge of the true God, nor of the way of happiness, we had left our country and friends to teach them; that we felt very sorry they could not read, and had no books; that I had made several books in their language, and others would be made soon; that their neighbors the Nám Sângias were learning to read and write; and that we had come over to inquire if they did not desire to have a teacher among them, that they might understand the true religion, and be able to read and write in their own language.” After consulting among themselves, the chief replied that “it was not their custom to learn books, but they had always been accustomed to chase the deer, to fish, and to war; and that for all purposes of trade, God had given them salt springs, and that from those they subsisted; but our words appeared very proper, and they had no disposition to tell us not to come. If the sahib (Mr. Barker) would come among them, they should be greatly gratified.” I could not but rejoice at the change of feeling that had taken place, for only a year ago I was obliged to meet many objections to my obtaining a location among them. I said further, to the chief, “But will you not *pledge* yourself that the teacher shall have your children and young men to instruct, if he comes, that he may not be doubtful about that matter?” This called forth another discussion among the people, in which the chief called upon them to say, in the presence of us all, whether they would or would not send their children. At length he replied, “Let the

sahib come—he shall have scholars, a few at least.” Again I observed, “You must not forget that the teacher may be in trouble; he may be sick, or your village may be attacked by your enemies. You must live as brothers, and assist and protect him.” To this they replied with great earnestness, “When we are killed the sahib may be injured,—not before.” Upon Mr. Barker’s inquiring what their ideas were of death, they replied, “they had heard that the soul did not die, but went to heaven (a place above, they say); this they did not certainly know.” I read and explained to them the catechism, and never shall I forget the interest they manifested during the time, at seeing a book in their own tongue, and in hearing the first great truths of the Christian religion. On the whole our interview was interesting. They were not only willing to receive a missionary, but were ready to assist in making a dwelling for him.

Geography of the country—Opening to Burmah.

The Bor Duri peak commands a very grand prospect. Several other villages also adorn the rugged summits that rise in the distant view. It is rather higher than the Nám Sâng peak, (being about 1800 feet) and having a very cool and invigorating air. It lies at the base of another mountain, said to be the height of land between this and Burmah. Two days’ journey, it is said, will take us to the principal villages on the top. These villages are numerous, and the upper land is said to be more level. The people cultivate paddy—use little or no opium, and generally are in better circumstances than the people of the lower ranges. The Nám Sângias and Bor Duris are the key to these upper tribes, and as they often go up, I hope, if health be restored to me, soon to proclaim to them the messages of salvation. The upland gained, it cannot be far into Manipúr and Burmah. This will be the more practicable, as I am getting to be pretty generally known by the contiguous tribes, as a religious teacher, and am often visited by people from a great distance. The head men of this village often stay hours, conversing with me on the subject of religion. They have heard considerable about the Hindu and Brahmin faiths, and generally desire to know how I answer their arguments. They often leave me with the remark that “what I say is

true, but that their minds are dark, and they shall understand after they have learned to read our books."

Practicability of the mission—Appeal to the Board in its behalf.

In conclusion, I see nothing in the people or in the mission that is particularly discouraging. In God every thing is to be hoped for. The experiment of laboring and living among them has now been fairly tried, and that, too, in the worst season of the year; and I can truly say that in my opinion, a missionary and family may reside among them the year round, provided he has health, and such conveniences as might be easily supplied.

Many of the difficulties we now experience, are in consequence of our being *first* in venturing among the people, and must rapidly diminish with the increase of population and commerce, in the country. The tea, and salt springs of the hills, already attract public notice, and it may not be rash to predict important changes among the people, within a short period of time, in political and commercial affairs. May we not be behind in efforts to convert them to Jesus and to a knowledge of his gospel! May not the Hindu and Brahmin superstitions be rivetted upon them, because we act so supinely, and none are ready for the labor of instructing them in the right way! To the Board I present my petition—a *petition for help—a man for the Nágas—and also one for the Singphos*. This state of things *distresses* me. And why should it not? Are not souls in A'sám as precious as in Christian lands? And if there were as great multitudes in those Christian countries as profoundly ignorant, stupid, and degraded as are these heathen, would not feeling be enlisted for them? What are my present prospects for assistance? Six months for this letter to reach its destination—six months more to procure missionaries—nine months for them to arrive at this place—and two years at least to become located, and to acquire enough of the language to itinerate, and to carry out successfully the truths contained in the few books we have been able to prepare. Here are nearly four years before any one can be said to be prepared to be an "assistant." And I beseech the Board to consider at what a great loss of influence a single missionary labors in his field. It always falls to the lot of one to employ

the first part of his time in preparing books. This of itself is no inconsiderable work. It is indeed an *essential* work; but grant that he does it well—how are the people benefited by it, unless another brother is employed to teach these books to the people—to carry out and enforce these truths by itinerating, by schools, by familiar conversation; and, above all, by the public preaching of the word, to kindle up the spirit of inquiry among the people? Besides, the Board will not, I am confident, be unmindful of the liability of every such mission to be interrupted, or wholly broken up by sickness and death. I entreat them to take this subject into consideration, and say whether the Singphos shall be given up, or the Nágas? Whether the duties of these two departments shall be thrown so heavily upon the hands of a single individual, or whether they will give the assistance of two or three more missionaries? O God, pity these perishing tribes, and dispose the Board of missions to send them help!

Our readers will learn with regret, from the subjoined extracts, of a later date than the above, that Mr. Bronson has been compelled, by repeated attacks of illness, to leave his station among the hills, for a time, at least. It is hoped, however, that his absence will be only temporary, and that his health will, ere long, be so far restored as to enable him to return to the field of his labor. The faithful missionary is subjected to many severe trials, but to none, perhaps, more painful than the loss of health and the consequent interruption of those labors to which he has devoted his life, and to the success of which, with the blessing and favor of God, he is to look for his only reward in this world.

We trust that the earnest appeals for more laborers, contained in this and the following communications, will be listened to with solemn attention by all who feel any interest in the missionary cause. The Board would gladly do more, but they have not the power. They cannot go farther, in the appointment of missionaries, than the means placed in their hands by the churches to sustain them, will allow. If these pressing calls for more missionaries, which come to us from almost every station, are to be answered, it must be by those who have the Savior's command, "Go ye into all the world"—and by those whose duty it is to furnish, out of the abundance which God has given them, the means necessary for their support. *Upon these—upon our brethren—the members of our churches, the responsibility must rest.*

The letter given below is dated Jaipur, Oct. 4, 1840.

Continued illness—Removal to Jaipur.

My last letter was dated Aug. 25th, in which I mentioned the improved state of my health. Since that time it has pleased God again to try us by sickness; I have not only been brought low, and debarred from all missionary work for nearly three months, but am now suffering from other weaknesses, induced by the frequent attacks of fever, which have cut off my hopes of being able to continue in the field for some months to come. The thought of leaving our station among the hills alone, has been a very trying one, and I have remained in painful suspense as to the path of duty for some time past. I am, however, inclined to believe that, under existing circumstances, duty to myself and the cause of God, requires that I relinquish the labors of the mission for the present, and try to restore my health by a change of air and diet. I have, therefore, come down to this place with my family. We arrived yesterday, and hope to be able to leave for a tour on the river in the course of two or three weeks. We intend to proceed as far as Calcutta, and perhaps farther, should it still seem to be duty. My sister's health appears to be improved, and she will spend her time during our absence in the study of the language, and in teaching whatever number of scholars she may obtain.

Regrets at leaving the Nāga station.

It is indeed an affliction to us to be obliged to leave our field of labor destitute of any one to carry on its operations,—particularly so, when we think of the difficulty with which we had obtained a footing among the people—the interest of the scholars in their books—and the kind feeling manifested by the people toward us from day to day. On hearing of our intention to leave, many came to express their regret; and the day previous to our departure, the chiefs assembled at my house and desired me not to stay away longer than was necessary, but to return and complete what was begun in the school.

They said they had considered me as their religious teacher and guide; and had received nothing but good from my hand ever since I had lived among them. The old chief, then pointing to four of his sons present,

said—"I am old—perhaps I shall never see you again, but these my sons will remain—don't forget them;" and turning to his sons, said—"You, my sons, don't reject the counsel and direction of the sahib; always do accordingly and you will prosper." The scene was truly affecting to me, and I felt a greater attachment to them than ever. The chief sent out to the villages and obtained coolies to carry down my baggage; and the young chief and his nephew accompanied us all the way. O that there were some one to continue the school, and to enter at once into the labors we are obliged to leave! O God! may this infant mission yet live before Thee!

Disappointment—Prospects of the mission—Earnest appeal for more laborers.

Nov. 6th. Having taken the advice of the brethren, and arranged all affairs for a short absence for the benefit of my health, your letter of July 3, 1839, arrived, informing us that the brother we expected at Gowaháti, "had declined the service." Nothing was said about others being sent, while at the same time letters from Maulmain informed us of the failure of the health of several of the missionaries, and that some had gone home. I thought of our thinned ranks—of the state of this mission—and my heart sunk within me. Though I feel that nothing short of the change and respite I had contemplated will do me *essential* service, yet I cannot leave under present circumstances; and have concluded to remain until my fever again seizes me, which I fear will be at the setting in of the next rainy season. By this arrangement I hope to be able to do a little missionary work during the cool season, and if I am obliged to leave, to be absent a shorter time than I originally designed.

Why is it that Christians are so deaf to the calls of the heathen? Can God look down with approbation upon the American Israel, and see His treasury but too scantily supplied, and scarcely an individual ready to fill the broken ranks of their brethren in heathen lands? In reference to this particular country, how loudly have the American Baptists been called upon to act! Originally invited into the field by the executive of the country, with the promise of their protection and support; and afterwards urged to enlarge their operations as fast as possible, the Christian public in America are called

upon to undertake this "work and labor of love" in good earnest; and especially so, since the English Baptists have given the stations they had before occupied, to us, and begged us to possess ourselves of the whole field. Its contiguity also to the great field in Burmah and China cannot be forgotten. The narrow strip of country between this and those countries, although inhabited by uncivilized tribes, must be thrown open to us ere long. The first war will doubtless do it, and as soon as Burmah is opened again to our missionaries, we may hope to establish connecting links with the great Hukúng valley, by which our influence will be brought to bear upon a vast extent of country, and a great number of tribes of people. I confess I have felt astonished that no better provision has been made for this great field, and that from all the revivals of religion which have blessed our native country, none have come forward to obey the Savior's last command in reference to this people. Are we willing,—are the Baptist churches of America willing that A'sám, after having been given to us, and partially occupied by us, shall be abandoned? Must the more important stations, such as Gowaháti, Nogong, Terzpúr, Jorhát, and all Máták be given up? Must the multitude of Singphos and Khamptis, and with them the great Hukúng valley, be unoccupied, and the vast Nága population also be thus neglected and unblest by the gospel, when God is saying to us "Go up and possess the land?"

The deaths of the lamented Reed, Thomas, and Hall seemed to have made a temporary impression upon the minds of many in America. Information reached us that a large number of young brethren, from the colleges and seminaries, were devoting themselves to the work; and we were encouraged to hope that we were about to see a great increase of laborers. But where are they? How many have actually come? Shall I ask how many have declined the service, and left the heathen to perish in their sins? I blush when I ask the question. O God! is this all the return that thy people make thee—those who are the purchase of the Savior's agonies?

Death of Miss Bronson.

A subsequent letter, dated Dec. 10, brings the painful intelligence of the death of Miss Rhoda Bronson, the sister referred to in the preceding pages. Her arrival in A'sám, and

the first attack of illness which almost immediately followed, are mentioned in the May number of the Magazine, pp. 114, 116. From this first attack she never fully recovered, and after a brief residence of only a few months in the country, she died at Jaipur on the 8th of Dec., 1840.

The circumstances of her last sickness and death, are thus described by her bereaved brother.

With a heavy heart I sit down to inform you that death has again entered our little circle, and torn away from us my dearly beloved sister. She died on the 8th inst., from the effects of repeated attacks of fever—having been with us nearly eight months, during seven of which she was for the greater part of the time enfeebled by disease. On the 8th of October she was again attacked with fever. Her illness was severe, and for a number of days did not yield to medicine. At length the fever left her very low, with an obstinate bowel complaint, which rendered her case a complicated and difficult one to manage. No physician was obtainable; the brethren were absent from the station, and my supply of medicines scanty. Under such a responsibility, you can better imagine than I can express the anxiety I felt, while I saw that an inveterate disease was baffling all my attempts to restore her. She continued to sink away from week to week, until she became perfectly helpless—the mere skeleton of her former self. During the last month of her life, I had the privilege of being with her, by day and night; and during all this time she never uttered a murmuring word—not the least unrecognition to God's dealings with her. She felt persuaded that she had not long to live, and said to me, "You must part with me soon." Often she spoke of arrangements she desired should be made, if she should not recover; and on one occasion, while I was carrying her emaciated form into a little room that I had just finished for her accommodation, she said, "Have I come in here to live or to die?" But she generally refrained from saying much to me, because she saw it was painful to my feelings; she however conversed freely with Mrs. Bronson, and other members of the mission.

As she had a vigorous constitution, I indulged a strong hope that she would recover. Indeed I could not feel that God would take away any more of our little number while the field remained

so uncultivated; and not grant the desire which she so many years had felt, to do something toward the conversion of the heathen. But on Sunday, Dec. 6, she was so low that I was obliged to give up all my hopes. This night, about 12 o'clock, I perceived that her breathing was laborious, and that she took her food and medicine with difficulty. At intervals her mind was wandering also, and I feared we were indeed "soon to part" with her. Mrs. Cutter and Mrs. Barker came in a little after the dawn of day, to see her. She was so changed that I asked Mrs. C. whether it was from weakness, or whether death was approaching. I knew not that she heard me; but in a moment, looking full in my face, and with a most heavenly smile, she said, "*It is DEATH, Miles, and what we have to say, let it be said quickly.*" I will not attempt to describe the feelings of that moment. A sudden gush of sorrow burst forth from every one present. Death had seized his victim. A moment only was to close up all the conversation we were to enjoy in this world. She said, "her hope in Jesus and his righteousness was unshaken." "*With me all is well. I have no fear of death. Tell my friends in America that I do not regret having come to this country.*" She bade me say to the Board, "that she had hoped to have answered their expectations—that she should be glad to live a little longer to do something for the heathen—but *she had given her all, and felt that God had accepted it.*" She labored to say more, but after mentioning over the names of her most endeared friends in America and in this country—the church of Newport, to which she belonged; and after designating a few articles to be sent to her friends, as tokens of her affectionate remembrance in the dying hour, her strength failed her. Her breath grew shorter and shorter until 4 o'clock, P. M., when she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or a groan.

"Weep not for her! she's an angel now,
And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise,
Victorious over death, to her appears
The vista'd joy of heaven's eternal years.
Weep not for her!"

We all felt that it was a privilege to be present to see the victory over death so completely won, and to see another proof that religion could disarm the monster of his sting. She had no raptures, no ecstasies; but her mind was in "perfect peace." Having given her

dying messages, and disposed of her "all in this world," she addressed herself to meet the "king of terrors" with all the composure that she used to manifest in performing her daily duties.

The funeral was attended on the day following. All the brethren were absent except br. Barker, who only arrived in season to be present on the mournful occasion. Every gentleman at the station met with us. At the house br. Barker read the story of Lazarus, and offered up prayer. We also sang Dr. Watts' excellent hymn, "Why do we mourn departing friends;" after which the corpse was borne to the grave by six gentlemen. At the grave our kind sympathising friend, C. A. Bruce, Esq., read the burial service with great feeling. As she requested, she lies by the side of the lamented Thomas, in my own compound, close by my house, where I trust her remains will quietly rest, until the glorious morn of the resurrection.

It will be remembered by the Board that we are again left alone. New plans have been formed, with the expectation of more laborers—additional work begun, which we must now suspend. Whether we shall be able to resume them or not, will depend upon the question whether help is to be sent us or not. Cannot a few laborers be sent to the A'sámese, Nágas, and Singphos, *soon*, to cheer our hearts and to strengthen our feeble hands?

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. CUTLER, DATED JAIPUR, OCT. 8, 1840.

Health of the missionaries—Schools—Spirit of Inquiry—Letter of a pupil.

Our little mission has been called to meet with many discouragements since its commencement at Sadiyá in 1836, and we have not yet been cheered by seeing those fruits of our labors which we have ardently desired. Still, when we trace the progress of some other missions from their commencement, and remember the promises of an unchangeable and all-powerful God, we feel encouraged to go on in our work in the strength of the Lord of missions; keeping in mind the assurance, "My word shall not return unto me void"—"In due time ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Br. and sister Brown left Calcutta about the middle of August, on their return to A'sám. They have been call-

ed to suffer much affliction, and both of them were in poor health when they left Calcutta. We pray that all their afflictions may be sanctified to them, and that they may soon be permitted to resume their important duties here.

Br. and sister Barker continue to enjoy excellent health, and are making rapid progress in the A'sámese language. The "Vocabulary and Phrases," which was published about the time of their arrival, has, I am happy to hear them say, been of the greatest assistance to them in making a beginning in the language. It has probably saved them several months of time and study. A great object will, therefore, be gained by its publication, if only three or four missionaries are thus assisted in commencing their studies.

Mrs. Cutter still carries on her school. There are thirty names on the list, and an average attendance of from twenty to twenty-five, including our apprentices. Five of the boys were formerly in sister Bronson's school, which she had when at Jaipur. The rest are new boys which have been collected, together with seven or eight who were in Mrs. C.'s school at Sadiyá.

I also have a school of fifteen boys at a Fakiál village, three or four miles below this. The Fakiáls are Shyans, nearly the same as the Khamtís.

We have worship in A'sámese nearly every evening, at which we read a portion of Scripture, make a few remarks, and close by prayer. From thirty to forty are usually present. On Sabbath afternoons I generally go through the place, and wherever I can collect a few people, I read and converse with them about their souls. Last Sabbath I had two collections of people, of about thirty in each. People occasionally call at our house, and hear some of the words of eternal life. Occasionally applications are made for books. The people begin to discuss the subject of our religion, and the brahmins are beginning to be alarmed, and use every effort to excite prejudice and opposition in the minds of the people. This will, we trust, all result in good.

Some of the oldest boys in the school appear to be fully convinced of the absurdity of the Hindoo religion; and this year they refused to join in the festivals as they formerly did. They are among the most respectable lads in this section of the country, and if any of them should, by the blessing of God, become converted, it would exert a

very great influence throughout the place. Pray that the spirit of God may touch their hearts.

The older boys in the school are required daily to write a note in English, which proves of great assistance to them in acquiring a knowledge of English; and they frequently express their minds on subjects in writing, which they would not think of expressing to us verbally. The following is a copy of one of their notes, written at the commencement of the *Dúrga Pujá* festival, which has just closed.

"Jaipur, 29th Sept., 1840.

"To my teacher, Mrs. Cutter.

"Madam,—I was very sorry last night because I could not, for a long time, think of any news to write. Now all Hindú men are very happy, because they have found their holidays; and they hope to worship Dúrgá, and eat as many things as they can. But we will not do so, like them, because we understand a little of God's command, which he tells in the New Testament. This is true, but they do not believe; they mind only Dúrgá, and they never think it is too bad to worship idols. They will feel very glad for four or five days, and when the holidays are over they will be very sorry.

"Your obedient servant,

"RAMSAGAR."

These boys have heretofore always been foremost in the ranks on holidays like these, but this year they voluntarily staid at home, and employed their time in working in a little garden, reading, writing, &c.; although the brahmins tried very hard to persuade them to join the ceremonies, and reproached them with believing the words and books of the padres sahíbs. O that they might become genuine followers of the Lamb! One small lad, I sometimes hope, has been led to look to Jesus for salvation.

Jaipur, as a mission station.

The population of Jaipur is small, but a great many men come for employment from different parts of the country. A gentleman informed me, a day or two since, that 500 men were to be sent up here by the Government, to be employed in making improvements at Jaipur and vicinity, and sinking some wells for pretroleum. I suppose a hundred, more or less, arrive here every day, stop one night, and then proceed to the Nága hills for salt.

They also stop one night on their return. They are beginning to come in this week; it is impracticable in the rains. I also saw fifty or sixty Nágas in the place this morning, and they will now begin to come down daily for trade. Jaipur is, therefore, a good station for preaching, but not so favorable for schools as many other parts of the country.

I need not say how much we all feel the want of *more missionaries* in A'sám. We know the Board will send us more help as soon as their funds will allow. May the Lord send laborers into the field, for the "harvest truly is great."

Karens.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. VINTON, DATED CHET'THINGSVILLE, DEC. 7, 1840.

It is now a long time since I have sent to the Board any account of our labors;* and even now I cannot spare the time necessary for writing out a formal journal, without neglecting more important duties. I must therefore content myself with a mere summary statement of our affairs, and of the prospects of the mission.

Tour among the villages—Need of more laborers.

During the last dry season I visited the different Christian villages, and spent what time I could spare from the excursions which I felt it my duty to make in different directions. These excursions were mostly made to villages in the vicinity of the Christians. I however spent about a month among the Shyan Karens. This visit was deeply interesting, as opening a new field of labor. While among these Karens, I thought it would be my duty to spend at least a month or six weeks with them, the present season. Many were deeply anxious I should do so, and I almost promised them I would. This I did with the confident expectation that, ere this, we should have some one to assist us. But in this we are disappointed, so that we are now left to the only alternative of circumscribing our efforts within narrower limits. Hitherto I have neglected the churches and the training of the native

assistants, with the expectation that some one would soon be sent out to take charge of them, and thus leave me to give myself still more exclusively to the work of itinerancy. This work, the one of all others upon which my heart has been most set, from the time of my entering the ministry, I must now almost entirely abandon. The churches and the native assistants must not be neglected, as heretofore. They demand, and must have, my almost undivided attention. All thought of enlarging our borders must be given up, and we must devote ourselves exclusively to the work of strengthening ourselves in the positions we now occupy. How painful is this thought—O how humiliating! We have committed ourselves to the native Christians and to the heathen. We have assured them in the name of God and the American churches, that this work would not be abandoned, till all Burmah should be subject to the Prince of peace. True, it is not yet abandoned. Hitherto God has so blessed us, that our course has been gradually onward. But God does not work without means. If the churches abandon the work, is it not presumption to expect the continuance of his blessing? Is it said that they are moving steadily forward—that their attention must be directed to other parts of the field—that their means will not allow of their multiplying missionaries at all the different posts? Ought they not then to adopt the principle of concentrated effort? To act, and not act vigorously, is often worse than not to move at all. Effeminate action inspires confidence in the enemy, and decides the wavering to oppose, when they would otherwise favor our cause. It weakens the confidence, and discourages the hearts of the native Christians; and thus prepares the way for a reaction that may end in abandoning to the enemy the ground we have once occupied. If there have been more missions established than can be supported, would it not be better to entirely abandon *some*, rather than to leave *all* in a state so languid as to endanger their very existence? As well as I love the Karen mission, I would decidedly prefer that it should be at once given up, and the efforts of the Board take another direction, rather than have it carried on in a way to ensure an ultimate failure. For the less ground we occupy that is to be receded from, the better; since our having once occu-

* See Journal of Mr. V. page 194, last vol.

ped it, will immeasurably increase the difficulty of regaining it when lost.

Prospects of the mission—State of the school.

I am usually able to encourage myself with the thought that I am only required to do my duty, and leave the event with God. But the prospects of the mission, so far as help from home is concerned, are gloomy in the extreme. Formerly the Board were able to encourage us with the hope that some one would be sent out to join us; but now even this poor comfort is taken away. Sister Macomber left her little flock [at Don Yahú] like sheep in the midst of wolves without a shepherd. True, br. Stevens is nominally their pastor; but he is in another department of labor, and has very little time that he can devote to them. How long before we shall be called to leave our little charge in similar circumstances, God only knows. The thought even now wrings our hearts with bitterest anguish, and induces us, for their sakes, to lay fast hold of life. We cannot however forget that we are in the land of the dying, and that our turn must soon come. Perhaps the Board think our connexion with the Maulmain mission must be of great service to us in our labors; but this is not the fact. We can expect little aid from our brethren there. Not one of them can speak Karen, and all have their hands full of their own work.

Our boarding-school was never more interesting than last rains. There was an average of sixty scholars for four months. My time was divided between the school and br. Mason's translations. After the school closed, I revised my own. James, and 2d and 3d of John, are now in type. The two epistles of Peter, Jude, and Hebrews, are ready for the press, and will be printed if approved by the Board. Mrs. V. has translated Todd's Lectures to Children, and Draper's Bible Stories.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. WADE, DATED TAVOY, JULY 12, 1840.

Annual visit to Mata—State of the church.

Our labors during the last cold season and since our return from the jungle, have been similar to those of previous years. At the commencement of the dry season, or as soon as it

would do to travel, we set out on a tour to visit the Yéh Karens who had come over and settled on the head waters of Tavoy river.

Immediately after our return from this journey, we made our annual visit to Mata, where we spent the remainder of the cold season. On our first arrival we found only about ten or twelve families residing in the village; the others not having returned from their paddy fields where they had spent the rains. They however came in for worship on the Sabbath, and several families soon returned to remain permanently. But the impression is so strong that the place is unhealthy, that it will, probably, never regain the size that it was before the fatal cholera raged there.* It has always been their custom to leave a place if any fatal disease has prevailed there; and to leave a house, if any person has died in it.

As to the state of religion in the church, we must say of it as we have to say of every church where there is no special revival—the members generally remain steadfast, but there is too great a want of vital piety; like trees in time of drought, which bear some fruit, though not so plentifully or of so good quality as in better seasons. They attend to the duties of religion, but not with that zeal which characterizes a perfectly healthy state.

Three members, the church had been obliged to exclude for immoral conduct, and two, for using charms in sickness. Of these, one seems hardened and gives no evidence of piety; he persists in denying the charge against him, though it is confirmed by undoubted evidence. The other four ceased not to beg pardon, and gave evidence of sincere penitence. This was the case also with the man and woman who were excluded last year, and with two others who had been separated from the church for a still longer time. The last two were restored to full fellowship, and the others (except the hardened one) were partially restored, that is, they were allowed to return to the village, and live with the Christians, but were not admitted to the communion. This however was not done until the time we were about returning to Tavoy, after we had personally witnessed the evidences of

* In 1839. For an account of this visitation and of its effects, see a letter of Mr. Wade, in the April number for 1840, p. 81.

their repentance, during many weeks, and their restoration had been repeatedly requested by the leading members of the church.

From the time we left them the last year, the church had maintained the daily evening worship, and Lord's day worship in five different settlements, distant from each other; in three of which they have regular zayats; though when the weather and other circumstances permit, they come from these distant places to Mata, and meet there on Lord's days.

When in Mata, I conduct the worship there personally, except on Lord's day evening, when I have the native preachers (whoever of them may be there,) conduct it in rotation. By this means they have the opportunity of improving their talents while engaged in study, and I of judging of the improvement which they make; also of correcting any thing which is out of the way in the matter or manner of their preaching.

Condition of the school—Visit to the Pgho settlements—Baptism.

The usual school for the dry season was commenced by Mrs. Wade in about a week after we arrived, and continued during her stay. It contained fifty pupils, and was very interesting, as the scholars are becoming more and more intelligent every year. The study of the scriptures, together with daily instruction, appeared to make an abiding impression on the minds of the pupils; a few of whom, we trust, were truly born again. All those baptized at Mata this year were pupils from the school of this and former years. Mrs. W. had a weekly prayer meeting with the females, and I had daily, (after evening worship,) a catechetical class. Besides these, we had a Sabbath school for both children and adults, in which Mrs. W. conducted the Sgau department, and I the Pgho.

The native preacher at Mata, Ko Kyah, manifested his usual devotedness to the cause, and visited with me most of the Karen settlements in that region. He also made a tour of several days' journey down the Tenassarim to visit the settlement of Siamese Karens who have lately come over into the province.

Accompanied by a number of the Pgho converts, I visited some of the settlements, distant a day's journey from Mata. The people, though all

pagan, received us very kindly, and listened with respect, though most of them declared they would not become Christians because they could not give up whiskey. Some said they were afraid the nats would kill them, if they ceased to worship them and became Christians. One person however declared his intention of worshipping the Eternal God.

We seriously thought of making an attempt to stay in Mata during the coming rainy season, but were dissuaded from it by the earnest advice of brother and sister Mason. I staid, however, a month after the usual time, while Mrs. Wade returned to make preparations for the boarding school. Before leaving I made arrangements for a day school in Mata during the rains, which, we learn, is now in successful operation.

During our stay in Mata between twenty and thirty persons asked for baptism, sixteen of whom were admitted to that ordinance. Two more were added to the church, who live in a village, half a day's journey from Tavoy.

Station among the Yéh Karens—The Schools—Baptism—Threatened Famine.

Of the Yéh station and church, Mrs. Wade says: "The Karen preacher stationed there seven months of the last year, besides preaching and instructing a number of interesting enquirers, has also taught a small school. The brethren speak well of his labors, and wish to have him again among them. A part of the church members from this station having removed to the head waters of Tavoy river, and expressing a wish to have a school in their new village, a young man from our Karen school was sent there for five months. He also, besides teaching school, conducted worship on the Sabbath and every evening, and appears to have done very well. We found the Christians doing well, and as usual rejoiced to see their teachers. The members still residing at Yéh, hearing of our arrival, hastened across the mountains to meet us at the new village, so that we had the pleasure of seeing all the Christians (22 in number) assembled, with the exception of one aged female who was not able to endure the fatigues of such a journey. The schools were examined, and the pupils who had before learned to read, appeared to have made satisfactory proficiency in their studies, while ten new ones had learned to read quite

fluently. Quite a number of inquirers assembled with the new converts, seven of whom were examined before the church and baptized, making the present number twenty-nine, all in good standing. Since our visit, all the Christian families from Yéh have removed to the new village, while a part of those who were previously there have moved farther down towards Tavoy, where they all intend finally to settle. On account of their unsettled state and the difficulty of supplying themselves with rice, we have sent no preacher to reside among them the present rains." We are all threatened with severe famine. About twenty thousand buffaloes have died within the last three months. The people have no cattle with which to cultivate the fields, and the price of provisions is already three times what it was before.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MRS. WADE, DATED TAVOY, SEPT. 29, 1840.

State of the schools.

As our boarding school for this season has now closed, I embrace the present opportunity to give you some account of its condition and progress. Thirty pupils have been supported, besides the wives and small children of two or three assistants. I was obliged to decline undertaking the female department of the school, as the care of the assistants with their families, and the young men and boys, was as much as I could do, and secure the necessary time for teaching. The small boys too, we left to study the spelling book in the village schools, though I am sorry to learn that their attendance is very irregular when we are not with them. The price of rice, and indeed all articles of food, has been extremely high the past season, so that the board of the pupils, together with the other necessary expenses of the schools, will show an amount considerably above that of former years, for the same number of pupils. I am happy, however, to assure you that, having become better acquainted with the character and language of the people, and having got books, maps, globes, &c., prepared, our school has *very much* improved, and the proficiency of the pupils during the past season has given us *great pleasure*. The first class, which numbered 18, contained several of the assistants who had been employed as preachers, with the young men who

have also at times taught the village schools, and a few promising young lads who give promise of usefulness. To this class br. Mason devoted one hour daily, and their examination gave testimony to the very gratifying proficiency they had made in Old Testament history. Besides which, they studied Matthew and Acts; were questioned on every verse, and traced all the travels of Paul, (and the other apostles as far as recorded,) on the maps; wrote exercises in composition every week, and drew two or three maps each; besides, as a particular indulgence, they were instructed in the elements of astronomy, illustrated by drawings of the solar system, a little orrery, &c. The other classes could not, of course, attend to so many branches; still, however, the second class of boys did finely, and will be prepared to enter the first class next season. Mr. Wade devoted about the same time as br. Mason to the school, but the precarious state of his health renders this labor very difficult. I frequently have his class to teach, besides nursing him, in addition to my daily duties. During the past season, I have devoted two and a half hours daily to questioning the different classes, and instructing them in the lessons they were studying, besides attending to their drawing maps, writing, composition, &c. &c. The interest excited by the maps prepared in their language, has been highly gratifying, and we hope to get others prepared so as to introduce a small geography next season. I have felt very sad to think of my poor Karen girls in the jungle this season, several of whom wept bitterly when informed that they could not be permitted to come to school in Tavoy. The feelings of Karen parents in general, are not favorable to our schools. Having no education themselves, they little feel the need of it for their children; and then their reluctance to being separated from their children, together with a wish to have their assistance in cultivating their fields, &c., inclines them to wish to have their children leave school nearly as soon as they can read and write; while others are sadly negligent with regard to their children's learning to read at all. There are, however, happy exceptions to these remarks, and we trust the difficulties before us are not insurmountable. Our pupils this season were all members of our churches, with the exception of a few of the

youngest; and we trust the knowledge they attained in the school, Sabbath school, evening exercises, and on the Lord's day, will do good, far away in these dark jungles, when we shall *rest from our labors*. Sister Mason has a very interesting day school for the children of the Burman Christians in Tavoy, and a few others attend. Besides superintending the lessons, she gives the pupils religious instruction herself daily, so that we cannot but believe good will be done.

Burmah.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. HASWELL, DATED AMHERST, APRIL 1, 1840.

An account of the formation of a church at this place, and of several additions which followed, will be found in the May number of the Magazine for 1839, p. 108. The church consisted, at first, of nine members, three of whom had been baptized there, and four had joined by letter from the Maulmain church. Another individual, Ko Bike, a Karen by birth, a man of good standing and of much promise, had also been baptized and added to them. He is now in Arracan, an assistant preacher at the Akyab station.

Mr. H., in the letter from which we extract, thus writes of the

Prospects of the school.

The books sent (the North American Spelling Book) are well adapted for children just commencing the study of English. Our first class can read them well, but do not yet understand what they read, unless very simple. They have commenced translating the spelling book into Burman, and I trust will, in the course of a few months be able to understand it well. The lower classes will also commence the spelling book as soon as they have completed a small English primer which they are now translating. I have much hope that the school will do good. The children are from the first families in the place, and come very regularly. Five of our pupils are from Christian families; four of whom are very promising boys, and may be trained up for usefulness. If the grace of God is imparted to change their hearts, we may hope they will become ministers of the gospel, and be even more useful than it is possible for foreign missionaries to be. I think that schools ought to be carried on with energy; and that

direct reference should be had to the conversion of the scholars, and to fitting them to supersede the necessity of a foreign ministry. If the means are used, and the prayer of faith is offered, we may look forward to the time when this country shall provide and sustain its own ministry.

Baptism—An interesting convert.

On Sunday, the 26th of January, Ko Syke, a man of about 55 years of age, was baptized. The season was very refreshing. On account of the long drought, there was no inland water where the ordinance could be performed; we therefore repaired to the sea-side, where every thing conspired to increase the interest of the scene. The restless ocean spread out before us, the cool breeze of the evening, (it being 5 o'clock, p. m.) the heathen multitude who had assembled on the occasion, and who appeared as solemn and attentive as though they had already decided that this was the way; all assisted in elevating our minds, and filling us with hope for the future. As we sang our song of praise and lifted our hearts and voices in prayer, we could not but feel that the Holy Spirit was hovering over us; and that angels in heaven were rejoicing to see this old man deciding to be for God. We thought if our brethren on the other side of the water could have looked across the great deep and witnessed the scene, they would have united with us in blessing the name of the Lord, that even one was found willing to give glory to the living God. All present appeared very thoughtful; and after the congregation were dismissed, they retired from the water in little groups of three or four, talking seriously. The native Christians seemed overjoyed. They are ready to bless God and take courage. Ko Syke is a Peguan, one of the first settlers of Amherst, a man of influence and considerable education for a native,—has an uncommonly retentive memory—is naturally very firm and unyielding; and we trust will do much good. His wife is an amiable woman, and seems also about deciding to become a Christian. He has two sons, one about thirteen, the other nine years of age, both members of our school, and both of them boys of more than common intelligence. The older one is very thoughtful and we hope is not far from the kingdom of heaven. On Sabbath, the 16th of February, a young Burman

lately from Ava, was baptized. His name is Moungh Shwa Youk. In the afternoon we celebrated the dying love of our Savior. There were fifteen of us present. The season was refreshing to our souls. May we not hope for greater things than these? Our church now numbers sixteen, including ourselves—six of whom have been baptized here; the other eight having been received by letter from the church in Maulmain. Ko Bike, who was baptized here, is now in Arracan endeavoring to preach the gospel.

Course of missionary labor.

I am again suffering from dyspepsia, but am able to preach twice on the Sabbath, attend bible class with the native Christians, on Tuesday and Friday evenings; and prayer meetings every Saturday evening and every first Monday evening in the month. I occasionally go into the village to preach, besides attending almost daily to revising portions of the scriptures. I shall have the *digest* ready for the press in the course of six months, if nothing occurs to hinder. I think it best to preach in English, at present at least, not only in hopes of doing the hearers good, but on account of the beneficial influence it will have upon the natives to see that the officers and others who resort to this place during the hot weather, also worship the eternal God. We have native worship at nine in the morning, at which time all the school children (about 40,) and the native Christians, and frequently some others, are present. At 12 o'clock we have English worship. In the evening, if I am able, I meet with the native Christians, if not, they have worship by themselves. We feel on the whole to take courage and press forward in our labors, hoping to see the salvation of God. Oh! that fervent prayer might be offered without ceasing for the salvation of souls here. We cannot be too sensible of our dependence on God. We cannot be too importunate in prayer for his blessing. May the Lord assist all who are engaged in this great work to labor for his glory, and hasten the time when the nations shall submit themselves to him!

In another letter, dated Jan. 1, 1841, Mr. H. mentions,

Candidates for baptism—State of the school.

We have three applicants for baptism, two of them—boys from our

school—have been approved by the church. The other is the wife of Ko Syke, the man who was baptized last January. She appears very well; but is timid and fears opposition. She is now rather halting, but we hope will have grace to come out from the world. One of the boys is her son, the other is the son of native Christians. They are about 14 years of age.

Two of our assistants have lately made excursions into the country villages, and found several very interesting cases. Four influential men in one village were very attentive to their preaching, and professed to believe in the eternal God. It appears that they were in the habit of reading in a testament, and the Life of Christ, which we gave them about two years ago. May the Lord lead their minds into the truth! The people of this place do not seem to make much progress in searching for the truth; but we hope some are inquiring for the right way. Our schools still prosper.

We also find that we need a bell. We have two native bells or gongs; but they cannot be heard throughout the village; and there are so many other gongs in the place, especially a part of the season, that ours cannot be distinguished from others. We will add enough to what we may be able to sell the gongs for, to make out 40 rupees, [nearly twenty dollars,] and if the Board think they cannot send us one without, we will make up 50 rupees. A good toned bell, weighing 100 or 125 pounds, will be sufficiently large.

Several benevolent individuals have made up a sum of 95 rupees to purchase books for prizes for the school. The money is to be sent to Calcutta for the books, and we hope will be the means of adding new interest to the school, besides furnishing the children with books to read at home. We hope our school will become a permanent means of doing good.

Jan. 4th. Yesterday we had the pleasure of administering the ordinance of baptism to the two boys mentioned above. Let Christians pray fervently for these converted youths, that they may be kept from falling, and may be thoroughly fitted for usefulness in the church. May the tokens of God's approbation which we are permitted to receive, increase our faith and zeal!

Siam.

JOURNAL OF MR. SLAFTER, AT BANGKOK.

Excursion to the interior—Canal and river navigation.

Sept. 18th, 1840. At 11 o'clock this morning I left home in company with br. Buel of the Presbyterian Board, for the purpose of distributing tracts and other religious books in the country wastes of this uncultivated field.

After parting with our families we commenced our voyage with favorable prospects, and passed pleasantly on under the smiles of our heavenly Father.

We are snugly housed in a boat that I have had fitted up for such journeys, at an expense of some \$40; and though it is yet an experiment, I think favorably of it. Our four men are able to make headway against almost any current, so that we are not obliged to lay by for tides, except for the men to rest.

Some two miles above our place, at the residence of his highness Prince T. Momfanoi, we left the river, and entered a canal on the left, called *Klong Bang Looung*. The banks of the canal are thickly settled for some ten miles back, when we come to a low jungle, in the rear of which there are some rice fields. The only habitations, all along, are little clusters of houses, tenanted by Laos fishermen or Peguan wood-cutters.

19th. Last evening, at 11 o'clock, we re-entered the *Tachên river*, at the village of *Ma-há-chi* (glorious victory), and anchored for the night about 25 miles from Bangkok. The *Tachên* is about two-thirds as wide as the *Meinam*, and is more shallow at the shores. It rises far back in the country, and empties into the sea a little way below this. Intending to examine the villages on our return, we only distributed tracts to the numerous boatmen on the river, and passed up three miles to the village of *Tachên*, which is about northwest from *Ma-há-chi*.

This village is on the left bank of the river, chiefly on the right of a wide canal which we took, bearing nearly southwest. This canal, and fully half of the river's surface is thickly covered with a kind of floating herb, resembling lettuce, and is called "chalk." It is a great hindrance in propelling a boat.

At 11 o'clock, P. M., we entered the river *Ma-klong* (mother of canals), and anchored for the night. Half a dozen

miles from *Tachên* we had passed a large canal, bearing northwest, called *Eram ta rang*, and on the left were many other canals, passing down to the sea, used by salt manufacturers. From *Tachên* to this place the distance is some 35 miles. In the first half of the way we counted some ten little villages, chiefly Peguan.

The canal which we took at *Tachên*, after several miles, lessens down, until at length it proves to be but a serpentine creek. Then comes a reach or long canal, nearly straight; next is a canal the king had dug, a short time since, to cut off a large bend (this is called *Má Hain*); then on to the *Ma-klong* river. The canal, and the large village on each side of its mouth, are called by the same name as the river. The *Ma-klong* is similar in size and appearance to the *Tachên* river. Its mouth, where it empties into the sea, is said to be but an hour or two from this place.

Distribution of tracts—Gambling shops—A music-master—State of the country.

20th, Sabbath. Besides our usual devotions with the servants, morning and evening, on board the boat, we have distributed tracts at the village to numerous boatmen, and to the people who are thickly settled along the shores of the river above, some five miles, to the village *Bang chang*. Here we finished our distribution for to-day, and had the painful opportunity of seeing some men the worse for a *whiskey still* which is kept in operation here.

21st. Near where we anchored last evening is one of numerous gambling shops in this country; and some persons, who spent a portion of last night there, gave us a call; but they only stole our rudder, and furnished us an opportunity to test the generosity of the country Chinese, who, I am happy to say, speedily prepared us a new rudder, and were not particular about pay. While here, a gentleman passing saw us, and stopped. After some inquiries, he invited us to call on him, as we passed, which we did, and were received as affectionately as though we had been brothers. He is a great music master by profession, and at our request gave us a touch upon his instruments, much to our satisfaction. He was surrounded by attendants, and took his seat with them, while we were with him, and seated us much higher. Tea was brought; coconuts, plantains, &c., were furnished for our boat;

some little presents were exchanged, and we took our leave. Some two miles above Bang chang, on the left, is a canal which is said to pass round the mountains and come out at Rapree above. It is also said to be thickly studded with villages, all along its banks. From the mouth of this canal to the place where we have anchored for the night, some thirty miles, the country has presented a more and more lovely aspect. Instead of a wilderness of uncultivated jungle, we see a neatly trimmed grove of shade trees, fruit trees, and beds of herbs, and one or two beautiful mulberry orchards. The stately shade trees; the gray-headed fathers and mothers, and grand parents, surrounded by several generations of descendants; the ancient mansions, with their neat long-standing enclosures; the many buffaloes and cows feeding; their carts properly housed; and the neatly cultivated rice fields, just back of these lovely shores; all these things would seem not only to indicate the abode of industry and civilization, but that christianity may have long since found here a peaceful asylum. But alas for the people! Here and there an idol's temple and the numerous yellow-robed gentlemen, give us to understand that religion here is an offence to God.

A large portion of the inhabitants, too, are slaves to the king; and from one to six months or more of each year, the men are required to spend at Bangkok, building *wats*; or in the forests, cutting timber; or something else; so that the beautiful rice fields are only made to produce what is necessary for their own immediate consumption. No lover of his country can converse with these poor Cambodjians, Peguans, Laos, &c., without feeling his sympathies kindle in their behalf, as they, in an under tone, tell him the simple tale of their sorrows. Poor creatures! I verily believe they are ready to embrace the gospel, were there missionaries prepared to teach them in their own tongue. This is particularly true of the Peguans, of whom there are many thousands in Siam. We have found many on our way, and they are said to be numerous above this.

The village of Rapree—Interview with a Siamese gentleman—Population.

22d. This being the rainy season, the current is so strong that, though at flood tide the river rises a little, many miles above Ma-klong, yet there is no

upward movement of the waters; and from the place where we slept last night, up the river, we had hard pulling; but we passed up only four or five miles, to the village of *Racha-booree*, or as the common people say, *Rapree*. This is as far as we had fully designed to go. Though the river, at Rapree, is nearly as wide as it is far below, yet the shoals on one side, and the strong current on the other, made our ascent difficult. Nor could we assist ourselves by towing from the shore, as others did, without a long rope, which we had not. The banks here are some nine or ten feet high, and throughout this country the banks of the canals and rivers are generally of a very uniform level. Our course from Ma-klong has generally been northwest.

Rapree is a village of no great importance. Along the right bank of the river there is a small fort, and some one hundred houses; and back, out of sight of the river, is a high wall, enclosing something like a quarter of a mile square. Inside, there were two or three dozen huts and a business shed, where many persons of respectable appearance were evidently attending to government business. But they allowed us to claim their attention long enough to supply them with tracts.

Near the river we found another gentleman engaged in overseeing some customary celebrations. These closed just as we came up, and taking a seat with him, at the request of his servant, all the people soon after seated themselves on the floor, in evident expectation. Seeing the gentleman apparently waiting for us to introduce our business, we first gave his servant a number of each kind of our books, with instructions to give them to our friend. He did so, and soon the gentleman selected a couple of copies, saying to me "The other numbers I have had before. I have a large pile laid up. I obtained them at Bangkok." He then spoke of a foreigner who passed there a short time before, and tried to give his name. It was, doubtless, Dr. Richardson, the English ambassador, who came over from Burmah to this place in 1839. On being interrogated, he informed me that the surrounding country embraces many villages and a numerous population. He said that in Rapree and vicinity—embraced within a day's journey—there were about ten thousand Siamese men, one thousand Chinese, three or four thousand Cambodjians, and Peguans in great num-

bers—"about how many I cannot say right"—besides many Laos people.

He farther informed us that, some days' journey above, there were forks in the river, one branch coming from the north and the other from the Burman empire, on the west.

We then gave books to all the men present, and took our leave. After this interview, the people treated us more respectfully, and we soon supplied all the village with religious reading.

Some three or four miles west of the village is a moderate sized mountain, which here looks like the two humps on a camel's back. Between these humps is seen a building, which is said to be a place of worship for these idolaters. Perhaps they have there an artificial *Phra Bat* (holy foot).

A priest gave us the names of many villages above, but I hope to see them, and will not give their names now.

Cambodia—Another visit to the music-master—Domestic economy of the Siamese.

The Cambodians, some years since, lost their national independence, and being located between Siam and Cochin China, they have been a bone of contention between the two nations ever since. At present one half are ruled by this country and the other by that; but the division line is now the particular subject of dispute. Soldiers are being enlisted in great numbers here, to check the advancing army of the Cochin Chinese. We are informed that, some sixteen years ago, and at several later periods, many thousand Cambodians were taken prisoners, and brought to this country. Those who first came are said to reside together above Rapree, and west toward the mountain, and number more than the late comers by many thousands.

About three o'clock we left Rapree, and dropping down with the current, anchored for the night against the music master's house. Here we spent the evening in explaining the Christian religion to as attentive a company as ever listened in America; and to close, we called our boatmen—read in English and translated the ten commandments—sung and prayed with them—we then took our leave for the night. May the Holy Spirit follow up what may have been effected upon this man's mind, by the tracts he has from time to time read, and by what he has now heard!

23d. This morning, after another

interview with *Choom*, our friend, we passed down to Ma-klong, and travelled about through most of the villages, giving tracts and numbering the houses, leaving a part of our boatmen to go up the canal with the boat.

Perhaps one-third of the inhabitants are Chinese.

The banks here are about as high, if not higher, than at Bangkok. The fort, the *wats*, the swine by hundreds, and large fat ducks by thousands, and the pens and yards of the swine and ducks, among, under, behind, and in front of the closely jammed houses—an arrangement which occasions no small annoyance to any sensible olfactories—are things that will attract some attention. But this is not all. One Chinaman takes his book and reads on, in the crowd, as though he expected something of moment would therein be revealed; while numerous Siamese will get as many books as they can succeed, by deceptive plans, in obtaining, and then, stowing them away, will pass the time in remarks about you and your boat, &c., if they do not laugh at you. Then comes a respectable woman with an old tract, saying, "The man of the house has sent me for a new tract, as he is pleased with them." Anon you are teased by a half drunk, half crazy man, whose noise will gather around him a multitude whose need of cultivation, and whose spiritual wretchedness will oft cause a feeling missionary to sigh as he passes among them. Not but that there are those who are bright and somewhat intelligent and well behaved; but alas! *idolatry* and *tradition* have thrown their dark mantle over everything but the pure religion of Jesus. And hence, "this new religion! what is that to me?"

Leaving Ma-klong when the water was low, we found some difficulty in passing through the canal, but at length we reached *Mà Haiñ*, the point where the tides of the two rivers meet. Here is a *Hin-La* (a fine, tile-roofed shed for travellers). Here we dined, and then our boatmen pulled against tide till evening, when, between sleeping, fighting mosquitoes, and rowing, they at length chose the latter; and about two o'clock in the morning we reached Tachên, where the breezes on the river soon relieved them of their unwelcome intruders.

Scenery of the country—A Siamese fort.

24th. Last night we passed the Peguan villages without exploring them,

which I was sorry to do, but hope to pass that way again.

This morning, very early, we travelled through the village of Tachên, supplying those we met with tracts, and counting the dwellings.

We had some half a dozen asking for Chinese books, and two Burmans. Tachên having somewhat elevated banks, and the jungle below not being very high, the sea breezes are felt here and make it rather a pleasant place. On the eastern bank we saw many monkeys sporting. A great bend in the river prevents Tachên from being seen at Ma-ha-chi.

At Ma-ha-chi we stopped for breakfast. Meanwhile we walked out with our little gifts. There are no houses west of the river, against the village, but some few miles below there is said to be a large Chinese settlement.

On the east side of the river is a little Peguan settlement, and below, a fort. There are said to be about sixty Chinese here.

The banks here, too, are higher than at Ma-klong, and the fort occupies a lovely spot. It is on high and level ground, and there is near it a road thrown up in American style. Though not Macadamized, it is yet a treat to a Bangkok missionary to see such, outside the city walls. It is, however, used only by foot people, and was made, doubtless, as a kind of appendage to the fort. Another advantage I should prize is the view of the western mountains, which, though some forty or fifty miles distant, are, nevertheless, to one long shut out from such view, a lovely sight.

The houses of this place are not so dense as at Tachên, and are, consequently, the more pleasant; but the same moral gloom hangs over all the otherwise delightful villages. From the guard-house, some came for tracts, but said nothing about our going or coming.

Government toleration—Safe return to Bangkok.

From what I can learn, all the men in office, far and near, have heard of us, have received our books, know our object, know that we are friends with the prince T. Momfanoi and other persons of rank; and, therefore, when they are told we are the tract distributors from Bangkok, the royal city, they only ask us if we will not give them some clothes, pantaloons, or hats—or something else—as did an officer at

Ma-klong; or they let us pass without any inquiry, except for a book. But to ask the prah klang to let us take up our residence in some of these villages at present—though he would not hinder our travelling on our own responsibility—would be but to get a prohibition to settling, if not even to travelling at all. He would, no doubt, avoid the responsibility himself, but if he were to ask the king we should most assuredly have a prohibitory law passed at once. I bless God that now we may freely travel and publish the truths of the kingdom, and make a beginning among these perishing millions.

Between this and the suburbs of Bangkok we found numerous boats, as has been the case most of our way. To the occupants of these we gave a supply of tracts; and in this way we have sent them far and near, in all directions. Our books being all spent we had only to seek our homes, which we reached in safety this evening, about 9 o'clock, and found all our friends well and happy.

I have, I think, materially improved in speaking Siamese; and I hope, too, that the books which we have scattered with our own hands, may prove the heralds of mercy to many idolaters.

As we have many books on hand, and now have liberty to scatter them abroad, and as several other desirable objects are to be gained, I think it will be my duty, as soon as the cold season comes on, when the tide sets high up the rivers, to take several such journeys as that I have now made; and I trust I shall meet the wishes of the Board in so doing.

In a postscript dated Oct. 27, Mr. S. adds—

I have the pleasure to say that my trip to Rapree has given me much assistance in making myself understood in the Siamese. I am now able to read, sing, and pray with my domestics so as to be quite intelligible; and I think my interest in this people increases as I am more able to address them understandingly. I have recently been ill a few days, as have many others here; but am now quite well, as is also Mrs. Slafter.

We feel quite assured that some vessels from America must have been lost, for few are the letters we receive. Our last from nearest friends are now nearly two years old. We recently welcomed br. Goddard and his lady and son here, in tolerable health. Br. Dean is better. We long to see br.

Jones and the reinforcement, but feel willing to submit to a kind Providence.

Germany.

JOURNAL OF MR. ONCKEN.

Narrative of a missionary tour.

Lüneburg, 24th Sept., 1840. I left Hamburg to-day on my journey to Hessa and Bavaria. I had intended to leave before, but several deaths in the church, and other pressing engagements occupied me to the moment of my departure. About 60 of our members celebrated the Lord's supper at my house last Lord's day evening. I preached twice to about 70 of my people. At the burying ground, where our sister A. was interred, I had an excellent opportunity of addressing 100 persons, who paid deep attention to the words of life.

I have visited in this place some old acquaintances, and attempted to encourage them in the distribution of Tracts. A thousand copies more will be sent to them.

Ueltzen 25th. Visited several serious people in this place, to whom I have sent many tracts. And 1000 copies will again be sent to a friend who has taken a lively interest in this good work.

In the evening I met with about ten or twelve persons, to whom I expounded a portion of scripture, and then sang and prayed with them.

Peine, 27th. On my way to this place I had many opportunities of distributing tracts. We have a brother at this place, formerly united to the Moravians. He has been pretty active in the distribution of tracts and bibles; and one or two persons have been benefitted by his labors. I found that several persons were in favor of believers' baptism, but as they have only begun to make a profession, and appeared to have little knowledge of divine truth, I thought it best to wait, and they agreed to come with br. E. to Hamburg about Christmas. Called on the rector, who received me very kindly. He inquired very minutely into all our doctrines and practices, and said, "All this is quite Apostolic." I preached twice at B. E's. The assemblies were not large,—in the evening there might be about 20 persons present.—May the spirit of God bless the seed and gather here a number of faithful persons to himself, who shall

be as lights amid the surrounding darkness!

28th. I was requested to appear this morning before the magistrate who inspected my pass, and inquired what I was doing in this place. I told him that I had visited my friend, and that I had addressed a number of persons at his house. He said, "If you do not baptize, I have no objection to this." I replied that no one had offered for that ordinance.

Had a long discussion with a rationalist this forenoon.

Baptisms—Churches constituted—Persecutions threatened.

Othfresen, 29th. Br. Eggert accompanied me to this place—a small village near the main road from Brunswick to Berlin, and about ten miles from Golar. The Lord has opened here a door for his gospel. A young man, a native of this place, named Sanders, was converted at Stuttgart, and united to the church. Some time afterwards he resolved to visit us at Hamburg, but became so unwell on the road that he was compelled to go home. Here he began to converse with his neighbors and others on the truths of the bible, and to distribute the tracts he had brought with him. His efforts were blessed; a deep interest was excited; and religious meetings were opened, at which sixteen or eighteen persons attend now regularly on the Lord's day. Among these I found seven who have hopefully experienced a change of heart, and being convinced of their duty to render obedience to all Christ's commands, they were accordingly buried and raised with their Lord in his own appointed way.

I was the whole of this day engaged in conversing with the above seven converts and other friends who attend the meetings. Between nine and ten in the evening, we proceeded to a little river about a mile from the house where we were assembled, under a copious shower of rain; which the Lord, however, graciously stayed, just at the moment we descended into the water.

On our return home, we joined in commemorating the dying love of our Lord; and were engaged in speaking the word till midnight. Oh! let us unite in magnifying the Lord for all the wonders of his grace which he permits us to see.

Br. Sanders is a dear young man—humble and devoted. He has already

been exposed to much odium, and I fear it will not be long before he will have to feel the iron hand of persecution. The pastor of the village is unfriendly to the cause, and as the truth advances, it is feared he will not be a silent spectator, as he has already threatened his displeasure to our brethren who had a three hours' disputation with him.

Halle, Oct. 2d. I arrived here last evening and was sorry to find that Professors Tholuck and Guerick were absent.

To-day, called on a christian, to whom I had formerly sent tracts. In him I found a man deeply interested in the spread of the gospel. He also informed me that several senior students intended to form a temperance society. I engaged to supply them with temperance tracts.

Bitterfeld, 3d. Much good has been effected in this place through the instrumentality of br. Werner, a member of the church at Hamburg. W. is a native of this part of Prussia, and returned early in the present year to this place. He opened two religious meetings in the week, conversed with the people, and distributed many religious tracts, bibles, and other good books. These efforts the Lord accompanied with his blessing, to the conversion of some and the awakening of many more.

I was engaged the greater part of Saturday and yesterday, in examining those converts who have previously been convinced that believers' baptism is an ordinance of Christ, and that it was their duty to render obedience to this and every other institution of the Savior. I found that nine, though still deficient in knowledge and weak in faith, had been taught what flesh and blood cannot reveal to man, namely, their guilt and helplessness as sinners, and their deliverance through Christ. With these I proceeded about 7 o'clock on Lord's day evening, 4th Oct., accompanied by br. W. and the generous host and hostess of W., to a place about two miles from the town, where the ordinance of baptism was administered. Immediately after this I despatched W. to the town to commence the meeting for preaching, which was announced at 8 o'clock. I arrived about half past 8, when I had the pleasure of addressing a most attentive audience of about 60 or 70 persons. I trust God was in the midst of us, of a truth—enjoyed much liberty

in speaking—many appeared to be much affected. May the Lord bless his own truth to the ingathering of the elect!

At 10 o'clock, I met the brethren and sisters, assisted in forming them into a Christian church, and, after suitable admonitions and instructions, commemorated with them Christ's dying love to his people.

Monday morning, Oct. 6. It has the appearance that the little church in this place will almost immediately on its formation be called to share in the sufferings of Christ.

It is a happy circumstance that br. Werner has settled here as a citizen, and that he has been recognized by the authorities, so that he cannot be expelled.

Villa of the prince of Wirtemberg—Persecution in B.—Baptism—Distribution of tracts.

Baireuth, 8th. An ancient town of Franconia; has 13,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are protestants. Four miles from the town is a villa of the prince of Wirtemberg, which had been fitted up for the reception of his wife, the princess, the daughter of Louis Philip. I was invited to visit the above place with Count Lest. Baderi, my travelling companion from Hof to this place, which I accepted. I was happy to find, when I introduced the subject of the necessity of a divine revelation, that the count fully held that the bible was the word of God. At the villa I left several tracts;—may they be blessed to all the domestics that generally hover about the residence of the princes of the earth! There are one or two ministers, I am told, in the Lutheran church here, who preach the gospel, but who have manifested much opposition to the efforts of our br. K., a member of the church at Hamburg, and a native of this town. K. returned here, after having been a worthy member at Hamburg for more than three years. He had a great desire to be instrumental in spreading the truth in his native place; and I gladly gave him the little assistance which he required.

It is now a year since he left us, and his efforts have been greatly blessed. He has distributed nearly 30,000 tracts, a considerable number of bibles, and other useful books. His religious meetings have been numerously attended, and not a few have, as we trust, been rescued from satan and eternal de-

struction. In fact, his labors for a time created a general excitement. The authorities were then excited against them. K. and others were several times imprisoned, and the religious meetings strictly prohibited. By these cruel measures the little flock has been much scattered, and not a few who had decided to follow the Lord in all his ordinances have withdrawn. Some, however, have remained faithful, and appear to be decided characters. I conversed with, and examined yesterday three men and three women; one of the latter, an interesting girl only fourteen years of age. They all gave a good reason for their hope, and I could with much joy fulfil their request and baptize them, which was accordingly done last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at a short distance from the town.

9th. In the evening I met with the little band of disciples, formed them into a Christian church, gave them solemn exhortations to constancy in their profession, and united with them in commemorating the death of Christ. We were assembled with locked doors, not indeed for fear of the Jews or Gentiles, but of men calling themselves Christians! The circumstances are peculiarly affecting; for as soon as the fact is known to the authorities that the ordinances have been administered to these dear people, they will be exposed to severe persecution. Our Lord was of a truth in our midst, and we were refreshed and strengthened from his presence. Oh that he would gather these lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom, and thus preserve them from the rage of men and devils.

Nürnberg, 12th. On my way to this ancient city, I passed through several Catholic villages, and found many opportunities on the road of supplying the people with tracts, which were thankfully received. Several of the peasants, on hearing them read, observed, "They are Catholic," but when I told them that these little books pointed to Christ as the only Savior, they took them immediately with much thankfulness.

*The doctrines preached—Counsellor S.—
Increase of the church at Stuttgart.*

Not knowing any of the preachers personally, I resorted to two different places of worship yesterday, Lord's day. I was not only disappointed but grieved on account of the unhappy people who listen to such soul-destroying errors

as both these men advanced. It was the worst kind of rationalism I have ever heard. A violence was done to the Scriptures which proves how utterly ignorant the people must be of the very first principles of scriptural knowledge. I distributed a few tracts outside the gates of the city, and in the evening I had the privilege of setting truth before the innkeeper and his wife; both appeared to pay much attention.

Hearing that Counsellor Sch. from M. was at Erlangen, I proceeded today thither, in order if possible to interest that gentleman on behalf of our persecuted brethren at Bairenth.

I met with a most christian reception, and he gave me the assurance that he would do what lay in his power to favor our cause.

Stuttgart, 15th. Arrived here this evening, and was most kindly received by the brethren. Not less than sixty-nine persons have been baptized since my first visit two years ago. The elder and two deacons accompanied me to N. ten miles from the city, where the church has twelve members. We spent several pleasant hours among them, and I was privileged to address them at one of the members' houses.

18th. Returned to Stuttgart, and spent a most delightful Sabbath with the church; preached twice; met with several members to settle little differences, which was effected; administered the Lord's supper in the evening, and gave afterwards some necessary instructions on church discipline, which had not been strictly adhered to. These exhortations were well received, and will, I hope, be of great use for the future prosperity of the church.

19th. I had intended to leave to-day, having promised to do so to the director of the city, who could not allow me to stay long; but I could not well get off. I had, therefore, another meeting with the church, and preached to them.

Set out to-day, in company with dea. R., for a village where one of the Stuttgart members lives; conducted a meeting at his house, at which about twelve or fourteen persons might be present, most of whom are christians, and are convinced of the soundness of our principles; but the fear of man prevents them from following their convictions. I trust, however, our visit will be attended with important results. Called on a minister of our principles, with whom I formed a connection in the bible and tract cause.

Interference of the police—Another church constituted.

21st. We proceeded to Habewhlay, at which place are three members. A meeting was announced in the evening at 8 o'clock. About thirty persons were assembled, and I had not been many moments present, when a constable arrived, and demanded, in the name of the minister, my name and occupation; he ordered the landlord at the same time to go to the minister. Dea. R. went also and took my pass. Br. R., thinking that I would employ my time well with the people, soon entered into a warm dispute with the minister, which was protracted so much that I gained sufficient time to speak to the people all the words of this life. In the midst of this a heavy stone was thrown at the window, and smashed it to pieces. After a short pause I proceeded, and was thus permitted to point them to the only refuge from the wrath to come.

Frankfort, 23d. Had intended to leave this evening, but calling upon two sisters, christians I believe, they told me that several of their friends had been apprized of my arrival and would assemble at their house, in order to hear the gospel from my lips; I was therefore compelled to stay, and was permitted to address nearly twenty persons unexpectedly.

Marburg, 25th. Arrived here early in the morning, having travelled through the night. Was engaged during the day in conversing with five candidates for baptism, and other individuals among them, dear christians, who but for the fear of man, would render obedience to all Christ's commands. The five candidates were baptized in the evening, at seven o'clock. At eight, I was permitted to preach to nearly fifty attentive hearers, of whom several appeared deeply affected. After conversing with a number of individuals till eleven o'clock, I joined with the little band in commemorating the dying love of our blessed Lord, by which we were all much blessed. Oh that God would protect, keep, and increase this little flock!

Nothing is more desirable than to appoint a colporteur at each of the new stations who could devote either a part or the whole of his time to the spread of the truth. All the members of the various churches formed are poor, and require their whole time for the support of themselves and families.

I trust that the Lord will yet induce American and other christians to grant the mission so much support, that 40 or 50 missionaries and colporteurs may be employed.

Other Societies.

Anniversaries.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its fourth annual meeting in the Calvert street meeting-house, Baltimore, on the 27th of April. The president, Rev. S. H. Cone, occupied the chair.

The treasurer's report was read, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the past year, as follows:

Receipts from all sources, including balance in the treasury, \$31,892 52.

Disbursements—To the Baptist General Convention, for printing and circulating the sacred Scriptures in Asia, \$13,500; in Hamburg, 1,000; in Norway, \$500. To the Bible Translation Society, England, to aid the Calcutta missionaries, \$1000. To the General Baptist Missionary Society, England, to aid in printing and circulating the sacred Scriptures in Orissa,

\$2000. Total for foreign distribution, \$18,000.

Expenses, salaries, printing, &c., \$9,242 09; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$4,650 43.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The ninth anniversary of this society was held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon, April 27, 1841; the president, Heman Lincoln, in the chair. The annual sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., president of Columbian College, D. C., from Rom. x, 1.

Summary of missionary labor.

The whole number of agents and missionaries who received their commissions directly from the executive committee the past year, is 82. These have labored in 20 of the United States and Territories, in Canada and Texas. They have occupied not less than 300 stations; preached at least 10,922

sermons; and in the performance of these duties have travelled 73,151 miles.

The aggregate of ministerial labor performed by them is that of one man for 45 years.

Besides the above, the reports of the missionaries show a great amount of other labor performed by them in prayer and protracted meetings, and meetings for moral improvement; in bible and tract distribution, and in organizing or aiding societies for various benevolent purposes.

The number of agents and missionaries reported by the auxiliaries is 233, whose joint labors amount to 93 years for one man. They have preached 16,000 sermons; made 22,000 pastoral visits; and travelled 34,328 miles. Total 315 agents and missionaries; 143 years labor; 26,922 sermons; and 107,779 miles travelled.

Results of missionary labor.

The reports of missionaries show, that during the year 4,665 persons, attendants upon their ministry, have been hopefully converted; 1134 have been baptized on a profession of faith, by the missionaries of the society, and 2693 by those of our auxiliaries—total 3827. Fifty-nine churches have been constituted; 27 ministers have been ordained; 7083 pupils have been instructed in Sunday schools and Bible classes; several thousand pages of tracts and many copies of the scriptures have been distributed; and 902 subscribers to the temperance pledge have been obtained.

Connected with these results, it appears that twelve houses of worship have been erected, and three others have been commenced, some of them in places of great importance. Several churches have been much strengthened, and confidently anticipate sufficient ability soon to sustain the cause without our aid; while three of those which we have heretofore aided, already enjoy that blessing.

We have seen our missionaries blest of God as instruments of salvation to many hundreds of their fellow men, and nearly all of them permitted to record to the praise of divine grace, the occurrence of a revival of religion among the people with whom they have labored. Indeed, the number and extent of revivals at our mission stations may be mentioned among the remarkable events in the missionary year 1840-1.

Financial operations.

By the Treasurer's report it appears that on the 15th inst., the receipts for the previous twelve months were \$10,769 09; being \$4,560 79 less than the appropriations, and there were in his hands

\$6,214 87. But the amount of the society's liabilities at the same date was \$10,813 81, making the balance against us \$4,598 94, and showing the necessity of increased liberality on the part of all those who desire the prosperity of home missions.—*Abstract of Ann. Report.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society held its annual meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Thursday, May 13th; the president, Hon. John Cotton Smith, in the chair. From the annual report the following statistics are obtained.

The receipts from all sources, during the past year, amount to \$118,860 41, among which \$9,747 were from legacies. Of this latter sum, \$5,000 were by bequest of Miss Mary Ann Brimmer of Boston; and \$2,292 were received from the estate of the late John Shackford, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

The whole number of Bibles and Testaments printed during the year is 166,375.

The whole number of books issued, in the same time, is 150,202, making an aggregate of issues during the twenty-five years of its existence 2,795,698. The number issued the last year is 8,096 less than those of the preceding year.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Publications.

There have been stereotyped, during the year, seven volumes; whole number of new volumes and tracts issued, 26; total publications 994, including 73 volumes; besides upwards of 1,000 publications, including 95 volumes, approved for circulation in various languages abroad.

The Family Christian Almanac, adapted for use throughout the United States, has proved acceptable, 69,000 for 1841 having been sold, and the Almanac for 1842 being in the press.

Total printed the past year, 4,436,710 publications, or 95,958,500 pages, including 254,710 volumes; total circulated, 4,224,372 publications, or 80,581,565 pages, including 153,340 volumes. Total circulation since the formation of the society, 59,383,711 publications, including 1,598,150 volumes, making in all 1,222,252,841 pages.

The circulation of 4 page tracts has been proportionally increased; and of three, more than 150,000 each have been printed during the year. Of the Evangelical Family Library 2,301 sets have been circulated—making in all 20,344 sets. The Christian Library, of 45 volumes, has received a circulation of 542 sets the first year of its publication.

Gratuitous distribution, during the year, in 477 separate grants, including 1,261,696 pages for foreign mission stations, &c., 8,672,870 pages; amount drawn by members and directors, 2,935,395—making a total value of \$7,938,84.

Receipts, during the year, \$98,962,59, of which \$57,220 98 were for publications sold, and \$23,395 25 for foreign distribution. Of the donations, the American Tract Society, Boston, remitted \$6,000 for foreign distribution; a single individual, in the State of New York, contributed \$2,100; and \$7,796 64 were from ladies in different states.

A lady residing in Louisiana, in a destitute neighborhood, thirty miles from any place of worship, remitted \$9 50 as donation for the Siamese, and 50 cents for tracts to be sent by mail to the nearest Post Office, which is 30 miles distant from her house!

Whole number of auxiliaries 1,162.

Tract Visitation.

In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Newark, Chicago, and many other cities and towns, this system is carried out, with such palpable tokens of the Divine favor, that it is a matter no less of surprise than regret that it is not universally adopted, where there are christians to honor their Divine Master, or souls to be saved or lost. In New-York alone three hundred and ninety persons are reported as hopefully converted through a blessing on the labors of 14 ward missionaries and 1,062 visitors, and in Philadelphia nearly a proportionate number.

Volume Circulation.

By the efforts of a few Agents, and the hearty co-operation of ministers and churches, with other means of circulation, 163,340 volumes have been circulated during the past year, chiefly in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, and Ohio. There have been, in all, 1,598,000 standard volumes circulated, reaching probably 600,000 families.—*Ann. Report.*

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Summary of results.

The whole number of missionaries and agents in the service of the Society, the past year, is 690; being 10 more than the number employed the preceding year. Of these, 512 were in commission at the time of our last anniversary, and 178 have been appointed since.

The sum of missionary labor performed is equal to 501 years; and has been bestowed on 862 congregations and missionary districts, in 21 states and territories of the Union, and also in Canada and Texas.

The past year, like that which immediately preceded it, has been graciously distinguished by the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. In 80 of the missionary churches, seasons of special refreshing have been enjoyed; and the number of hopeful conversions reported is equal to 3,285. Not far from 2,860 have already united with the churches by a public profession. There have also been added by letters from other churches, 1,758; making the total of additions reported, 4,618.

The number of pupils instructed in Sunday schools and bible classes under the direction of the missionaries, has been, the last year, about 54,100.

Subscribers to temperance pledges 64,500.

Of the churches aided—246 have the last year contributed to the cause of benevolence \$11,604; which is more than 40 per cent. on the amount appropriated for their assistance during the same period.

Finances.

Balance in the treasury, May, 1840, \$2278 51—Received during the year, \$85,413 34; making the *resources of the year*, \$87,691 85.

Amount due to missionaries, May, 1840, \$6,705 33—Become due, during the year, \$88,345 26; making the *liabilities of the Society for the year*, \$95,051 59. Of this, \$84,864 06 have been paid; and there remains \$10,186 53 of present indebtedness, towards discharging which there is a *balance in the treasury of* \$2,827 79.

The receipts above reported are \$7,068 14 more than the income of the year preceding.—*Ann. Report.*

BAPTIST (ENG.) MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday morning, April 29th, at Exeter Hall. The weather was unfavorable, but the numbers present were, as far as we could judge, fully equal to those of last year. At ten, the chair was taken by W. B. Gurney, Esq., treasurer, and after the singing of a hymn, the Rev. J. H. Hinton implored the divine blessing.

The Rev. J. Dyer read the report, which commenced with the continent of India, where it stated that the society had been exercised with a succession of bereavements and afflictions such as had never be

fore been experienced in a single year; additions, however, had been made to the churches, and several biblical translations, reported last year as in progress, had been completed. The native Christian Institution in Entally appeared fully to justify the expectations which had been formed regarding it. All the advices through the year continued to speak of the blessing attending the labors of the brethren in Ceylon. On examining the returns handed in from the different churches in Jamaica, it appeared that the number of members in full communion was now 27,706, being nearly 3,000 more than last year; of inquirers the number was stated to be 18,984; marriages celebrated 1,256. The accounts of the schools had not yet arrived. The report then referred to the various other stations in the West Indies, all of which were in a very flourishing condition. After alluding to the establishment of a new mission in Western Africa, it adverted to home proceedings. During the past year, 17 missionaries had been sent forth, exclusive of 5 female teachers, who accompanied Mr. Knibb. In reference to the funds, it stated that the receipts of the year amounted to £26,655 17s. 2d., being an excess of £7,322 5s. 4d. above the income of the preceding. The expenses had, meanwhile, increased in an equal proportion. They had amounted, including the balance against the society at the beginning of the year, to £28,615 10s. 6d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £1,958 13s. 4d.—*Rep.*

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

At the first annual meeting of this society, held on the evening of Friday, April 30th, W. T. Beeby, Esq., the treasurer, presided. On this occasion the chapel in New Park street was well filled, and the proceedings of the evening were harmonious and animated.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. J. Peacock, the report was read by the secretary, the Rev. Edward Steane. After adverting to the circumstances which led to the formation of the society, to the gratifying fact that resolutions, approving of its formation, were passed at twenty-four associations, comprising an aggregate of more than 700 churches, and to a communication from the Board of Managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society, expressive of the satisfaction they felt at the steps taken, and hailing the Bible Translation Society as a fellow-laborer with them,—this document refers to letters received from Calcutta, and says, "It is with no ordinary feelings the committee report, that the effect of the measures it was deemed

necessary to adopt for the support of the important biblical labors in which our brethren have been so long engaged in that Oriental metropolis, has been in the highest degree consolatory and encouraging to their minds. With renewed diligence, they have applied themselves to their important work, and are forming plans for executing and circulating translations of the sacred scriptures on an extended scale."

The first year's receipts of the society amount to upwards of £2,000. Of this sum they have remitted £1,500 through the Baptist Missionary Society to India; their first grant was a vote of £500, in support of the Bengali New Testament; and subsequently, two sums of similar amount have been respectively appropriated to the Hindustani Testament and the Bengal Bible.—*Ann. Rep.*

BAPTIST COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of this small but valuable association was held in New Park Street Chapel, April 30th. The Rev. F. A. Cox, D. D., LL. D., presided.

The report consisted principally of extracts from letters illustrating the spiritual destitution of Canada, and the encouragements to sow there the good seed of the kingdom. It presented an animating account of the Theological Institution, under the care of Dr. Davies, at Montreal. It stated that the Rev. B. Hoe having resigned the pastoral charge of the church at Montreal and returned to England, and the church having applied without success to one or two ministers in this country to go out and take the oversight of them, they had written to the committee to seek for them a suitable pastor; that the Rev. J. Girdwood, having resigned his pastoral charge at Manchester, was invited to this service; that he had acceded to the request, and was now on his voyage to Canada. It adverted to the settlement of the Rev. John Dyer, jr., at Kingston, and of the Rev. J. Coombs at Toronto; and to the success which had attended the efforts of the Rev. John Edwards, of Clarence, in collecting in this island.

From the treasurer's accounts it appeared that the total receipts of the society during the past year were £537 15s. 6d., the expenditure amounted to £527 2s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £10 42s. 10d.

It was stated also, that £300 had been contributed in this country towards the erection of the new chapel at Kingston, but that a great deal more would be required.—*Bap. (Eng.) Magazine.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The forty-first annual meeting of this institution was held in Exeter Hall, May 4th, the Earl of Chichester, the president, in the chair.

The report stated that the receipts and disbursements of the past year on account of the general fund were as follows:—

Receipts, £90,604 6s. 2d.
Disbursements, 98,630 19s. 9d;

exhibiting, consequently, an excess of disbursements over receipts of £8,026 13s. 7d. The large amount of expenditure is to be traced to the progressive enlargement of most of the missions, through the blessing from above which has been vouchsafed to their operations.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The forty-seventh anniversary of this institution was held at Exeter Hall, on Thursday, the 13th instant. The weather was remarkably favorable, and as early as seven o'clock, the body of the large room was comfortably filled by a most respectable auditory. The chair was not taken till nearly ten o'clock, and then every part was crowded. It was found desirable to open the small hall, and there also a very numerous assembly was convened. The Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth, M. P., presided on the occasion.

The Rev. J. J. Freeman read one part of an abstract of the report, and the Rev. A. Tidman the other. It stated that, during the past year, seven devoted champions of the cross, with a solitary exception all in the vigor of manhood, had exchanged the sword of the spirit for the crown of glory; and four faithful women who had labored in the gospel had entered into rest. Thirteen others, six males and seven females, had been constrained by the sorrows of bereavement or exhausted strength to return to their native land, the greater part of them without the prospect of resuming their work. Thus a deduction of 24 had been made in the missionary band; but the directors had sent out 36 devoted friends, either to supply the places of the fallen or to enter upon new scenes of holy conflict. Their distribution had been as follows:—6 to Polynesia, 8 to Africa, 8 to the East Indies, and 14 to the West Indies. The report then glanced at the society's operations in various parts of the world, and stated that whereas in 1837 the number of agents was only 357, it was now augmented to 691. During the last four years, with a single exception, the receipts had fallen below the outlay. The excess in that year arose solely from the amount of a large

legacy. The total receipts during the past year were £80,100; the outlay, £92,734. The sum of £2,500 specially contributed on behalf of the widow and family of the martyred Williams was included in the above debtor and creditor amounts.

Recent Intelligence.

CHINA.

A letter from Mr. Shuck dated Macao, January 22, states that Mrs. S. had recently experienced a sudden and alarming attack of illness, from a determination of blood to the head. She was, however, recovering, and it was hoped her health would soon be fully restored.

The following is an extract from a letter dated January 1.

The stated religious services, held at my house, both in Chinese and English, whether in daylight or at night, have been almost uninterruptedly maintained throughout the year. Sabbath evening English preaching, the duties of which I share equally with the other brethren here, has been continued with increased interest.

I have gone much among the people, distributed a considerable number of books, and by oral teaching have endeavored to bring the truth into contact with their darkened intellects. In a few isolated instances some fruits begin to appear. I have compiled and published a small tract of six pages, containing the Ten Commandments, stated and explained with additional running comments. We have had, for a portion of the time, five individuals in our house under daily instruction. Two of the boys have left; Thomas Hume still remains, and Mrs. Shuck still has her two little Chinese girls, who rapidly improve.

WEST AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, two of the four missionaries who sailed in the expedition to Africa, in September last. They reached Edina on the 3d of December, and were to remain there until they had passed through the first stages of their acclimation, in the hope that under the more favorable circumstances presented at that station, they would pass that period with greater safety. But an inscrutable, though we doubt not a wise Providence, has ordered otherwise. Two out of the four were removed by death on the first attack of fever. Mrs. Fielding died on the 3d of January, after an illness of nine days; and in two weeks was followed by her husband. They sleep together on that benighted shore,

* The extent of the island is variously estimated, at from 20 to 50 miles in circumference.

where they had hoped to labor long for the salvation of its perishing millions. They are called thus early to "rest from their labors, and their works," whether finished or contemplated with a proper spirit, "do follow them." This painful dispensation calls upon us for deep humiliation before God; for steady faith in his promises; and for meek submission to his will.

The letters containing the particulars relative to the sickness and death of Mr. and Mrs. F. have not yet reached us. We hope to obtain them in time for publication in our next number.

Changes in the Board.

At a meeting of the Acting Board, June 7, a communication was read from Mr. Benjamin Smith resigning his place as a member of the same, and the Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the 26th of June the Acting Board proceeded to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, late a Vice President of the Board. Upon taking the ballots, James M. Linnard, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was elected a Vice President, and the Rev. James Gillpatrick, of Maine, was elected a member of the Board, in the place of James M. Linnard, elected Vice President.

Donations,

FROM APRIL 1 TO JUNE 1, 1841.

Maine.

Cumberland Co. For. Miss. Soc., Henry B. Fernald treasurer.	
Portland Burman Soc., Miss G. Rasford tr.,	50,00
Eben't Lane	5,00
Sanford, Bap. church	7,00
A friend	1,00
	63,00
Foxcroft and Dover village Bap. church, mon con., per C. P. St. Clair,	2,62
Dexter, Levi Morrill	33,00
New Sharon, Bap. Aux. For. Miss. Society, Holmes A. Boardman tr., per C. S. Prescott,	29,34
Bowdoinham Association, W. R. Prescott tr., per Rev. Mr. Adlam,	
Wayne, Bap. church	16,96
Wales, Bela Peirce	4,00
West Garduer, Bap. ch.	4,35
Leeds, Female Miss. Soc.	6,56
do., Male " "	3,79
Contribution at Bowdoin- ham Association	17,52
Jay, a friend to missions, to aid in circulating the scriptures in Burmah,	5,00
Hallowell, Bap. ch., mon. concert,	21,00
do., Fem. Miss. Society	8,00
	87,18
	214,14

New Hampshire.

Great Falls, Baptist church, per
Rev. Mr. Brown, 10,00

Vermont.

Shaftsbury, 1st Bap. church, W.
E. Hawker treasurer, per W.
Colgate, 15,50
Windsor, a friend, per Rev. Jos.
M. Graves, 4,00
19,50

Massachusetts.

A friend to missions 2,00
Charlestown, Baptist ch., per C.
H. S. Arnold, 140,00
Leverett and Montague Bap. ch.,
per E. M. Hatch, 13,08
Watertown, Bap. ch. and soc.,
per S. Noyes, 111,47
Roxbury, Bap. ch. and congrega-
tion, per Kendall Brooks, 307,33
do., Venus Manning 1,00
Brookline, Bap. ch., per E. Corey, 206,00
Attleboro', Bap. ch., per H. H.
Brown, 53,30
North Attleboro', Mrs. Hepzibah
Taft, per Rev. Mr. Moody, 1,00
Cambridge, Tract Society, D. L.
Brown tr., for tracts in Bur-
mah, 10,00
do., three friends, for Indian mis-
sions, per W. W. Munroe, 3,00
West Cambridge, Bap. ch. and
cong., per Rev. Mr. Tingley,
do. do., ladies of do. do., for Bur-
man schools, per Rev. Mr.
Tingley, 25,13
Weston, Bap. ch., per I. Jones,
Medfield, Bap. ch. and soc., per
Rev. D. W. Phillips, 24,00
Holmes' Hole, Female For. Miss.
Soc., per Rev. J. C. Boomer,
Haverhill, Bap. ch. and soc., per
Rev. Mr. Train, 34,35
Worcester Bap. Association, Mr.
Jacobs treasurer, per Rev.
Mr. Thresher, 18,97
do. Bap. ch. and soc., in part of
annual subscription, by Rev.
Mr. Swaim, 78,50
Boston, 1st Bap. church 100,00
do. do. do., united mon.
concert, 41,00
per Tho. Richardson, 141,00
do., Charles St. Bap. ch., per
Benj. Converse, 125,00
do. do. do., to educate
an African child to be
named Rizpah War-
ren Crocker, per Mrs.
Sharp, 20,00
143,00
do., Bowdoin Sq. Bap. ch., mon.
concert, 15,00
do. do. do., united mon.
concert, 30,27
per Benj. Smith, 45,27
do., Boylston St. Bap. ch. Board
of Benevolent Operations, per
Geo. H. Niebuhr tr., 71,12
do., Baldwin Pl. Bap. ch., mon.
concert, per Benj. Kimball, 8,69
do., Federal St. Bap. ch, fem.
members, the result of an ex-
tra effort for sustaining the

school at Maulmain, per Mrs. Baldwin,	450,00	
do., do. do. do., per W. D. Ticknor,	200,00	
		650,00
Sturbridge, Bap. church and congregation, per Rev. J. Keane,		33,00
do. Association, per Rev. S. S. Cutting,		
Southbridge, ladies of Bap. ch. and congregation		37,70
Newton, 1st Bap. ch., per Rev. Prof. Ripley,		50,50
Fall River Juvenile Association, for the school under the direction of Mr. Brayton, Miss Laura H. Lovell treasurer, per Rev. Mr. Lovell,		5,00
Harvard, Female Burman Miss. Soc., Miss Diana Chase tr., per Rev. Mr. Curtis,		21,00
Westminster, Bap. ch., mon. concert,		1,43
do., do. do., females' contribution,		12,89
		14,32
Middleborough, Young Ladies Miss. Soc., Miss Wyman president, for the education of a Burman child, per Rev. Mr. Nelson,		125,00
Cabotsville, Bap. ch., for schools in Maulmain, per Rev. J. G. Warren,		51,25
Webster, Bap. church and society, for African mission,		6,00
“ general purposes,		27,72
		33,72
Hopkinton, Rev. J. Howard		5,00
Middlefield, John Newton, for Burman mission, per Solomon Root,		10,00
Chesterfield, Bap. ch., per Rev. J. W. Eaton,		21,40
Swanzy, Fem. Charitable Soc. of the 1st Bap. ch., per Rev. A. Fisher,		10,00
North Swanzy, Rev. A. Fisher		5,00
Bellingham, for Burman schools, per Rev. Mr. Lovell,		18,00
West Dedham, Bap. ch. and soc., with other friends, per Mrs. Betsey Baker,		17,24
do., Juvenile Soc., for educating Indian children, per Miss A. Smith,		6,00
		23,24
		2616,99

Rhode Island.

Fruit Hill, Bap. ch., mon. concert,	3,00
do. do., Sabbath school, for Burman schools,	6,00
per Stanton Belden,	9,00
Providence, Brown University, mon. concert, per K. Brooks, Jr.,	5,50
Valley Falls, Bap. For. Miss. Society, Henry Marchant tr.,	33,00
do. do., Sabbath school class, Miss Abby W. Stanton teacher, per Rev. Mr. Byram,	1,25
Pawtucket, Rev. E. K. Fuller	5,00
Woonsocket, female members of Bap. ch., by Mrs. Mary M. Sherman, per Rev. J. Smith,	30,00

Rhode Island Bap. State Convention, V. J. Bates treasurer, Providence, 1st Bap. ch., mon. con.,	121,62
do., do. do. do., ladies, for support of a native teacher in Burmah,	100,00
do., 4th Bap. ch., mon. con.,	25,00
do., do. do. do., children, for Karen schools at Tavoy,	7,50
	32,50
do., Pine St. church, mon. con.,	65,00
do., do. do., Ladies For. Miss. Soc.,	55,00
per Rev. J. Dowling,	120,00
Richmond, 2d Bap. ch., per Rev. J. Baker,	3,00
do., do. do. do., sale gold ring,	.42
	3,42
Warren, Bap. ch., John Haile tr.,	36,53
Pawtucket, Independent Bap. ch., per Rev. E. K. Fuller,	15,50
Charlestown, Bap. ch., per Rev. John H. Baker,	1,30
	430,87
	564,62

Connecticut.

Thompson, Bap. Miss. Society, Joseph Elliot tr.,	58,50
Mrs. Betsey Davis	1,00
per Rev. Silas Bailey,	—
	59,50

New York.

Z. Supplee, per Mr. Phillips,	4,50
Albany, 1st Bap. ch. Female Miss. Soc., for the support of a Burman preacher,	100,00
do., do. do., mon. con.,	100,00
per J. G. Wasson,	200,00
do., Pearl St. Bap. ch. and soc.,	501,20
do., do. do. do. Bible class under the care of L. P. Noble,	70,00
per Dr. B. T. Welch,	571,20
do., do. do. do. do., for support of Mounng Oo Doung	100,00
Mounng Na Gau	100,00
per Ira Harris,	200,00
	771,20

New York City, Amity St. Bap. church and congregation, for Karen missions,	50,00
“ general purposes,	606,16
from catechetical class,	3,00
“ Sunday School Benevolent Society	25,00
per H. P. Freeman,	684,16
do. do. do., Oliver St. ch. For. Miss. Soc., per Rev. S. H. Cone,	1000,00
do. do. do. do. do., Fem. For. Miss. Soc., Mrs. Tho. Purser treasurer, for Bur. schools,	74,00

for gen. purposes, 52,00	—	126,00	
	—	1126,00	
do. do. do., Berean Bap. ch.			
Missionary Society, per Rev.			
A. Perkins,		100,00	
do. do. do., North Bap. church,			
J. H. Brouner	21,98		
J. H. Townsend	10,00		
A friend	1,00		
B. C. Wandell	3,00		
John Remsen	4,00		
H. P. See	2,00		
Martha Quigley	1,00		
Nancy Albro	,25		
per J. H. Brouner,		43,23	
do. do. do., Bap. Tabernacle ch.,			
per Charles Houghton,		223,00	
do. do. do., South Bap. ch., mis-			
sionary fund,		153,74	
Female Miss. Soc.	50,00		
Sunday school, for			
Karen school under			
the care of Mrs.			
Wade,	60,00		
per Rev. C. G. Sommers,		263,74	
Poughkeepsie, Bap. ch., nine			
mon. concerts,		66,00	
Fem. Mite Soc.	50,00		
Juvenile Soc. in			
Sab. school, for			
educating a hea-			
then child in Bur-			
Burmah,	20,00		
Youth's Miss. Soc.			
in Miss Booth's			
seminary, for ed-			
ucating in a girl's			
school in India			
one pupil,	18,00		
Also \$5 for Mr. Onck-			
en's personal benefit.			
Sundry donations			
and subscriptions		303,00	
per Rev. Dr. R.			
Babcock,		457,00	
do., Bap. ch., ladies, Mrs.			
Mary Ann Conklin tr.,			
per Rev. S. H. Cone,		28,00	
		485,00	
Hamilton, Rev. T. A. War-			
ner, per J. O. Edmands,		10,00	
do., Mrs. Bonny	1,00		
Mrs. Clarissa Sey-			
mour	2,00		
per Rev. Dr. Ken-			
drick,		3,00	
do., Ladies Benevolent So-			
ciety, Mrs. J. B. Buel tr.,			
for support of a native			
child under the care of			
Mrs. Bronson of A'sam,	25,00		
		38,00	
Albion, Bap. ch.	54,52		
Female Benevolent Soc.,			
Mrs. M. A. Burrows tr.,	40,00		
Sidney Burrell	5,00		
R. S. Burrows	7,00		
per R. S. Burrows;		106,52	
Carmel, Bap. ch. Missionary			
Society, J. Cole treasurer,	50,00		
Franklin, Bap. Miss. Soc.,			
Wm. Stilson tr.,	164,34		
Shaftsbury, 1st Baptist ch.,			
per W. E. Hawker,	15,50		
Chatauque Co. Bible			
Soc.	1,00		
Fredonia, Sarah Mat-			
ison, for school un-			
der Mrs. Wade,	10,00		
		11,00	
Rev. Jacob Knapp, balance			
of his subscription to sup-			
port the Rev. Mr. Has-			
well,	300,00		
H. Burton	10,00		
Elmira, Bap. ch.	11,00		
Catlin,	9,00		
Trumansburg, Bap.			
church	20,00		
Covert, Bap. ch.	48,00		
per D. K. McLellan,		88,00	
Whitehall, Mrs. Tho. Clarke			
and her children		7,00	
Montgomery, J. Martin	5,00		
Margaret Martin	5,00		
		10,00	
Genesee River Association,			
per N. Cor,	13,50		
Catskill, T. N. Wilson	50,00		
per Wm. Colgate,		719,34	
Buffalo, Bap. ch., Washington st.,			
per Elisha Hayward,	34,00		
do. Association, Missiona-			
ry Soc., per Rev. J.			
M. Purinton,	88,87		
		122,87	
Champlain Bap. Convention, W.			
J. Cutting treasurer,			
for Burman mission,	15,00		
" general purposes,	131,45		
		146,45	
Madison Co. For. Miss. Society,			
Hamilton, 1st Baptist ch., per			
Rev. L. Fletcher,	35,00		
Brooklyn, Fem. Miss. Society of			
1st Baptist church, per Rev.			
S. Ilsley,	262,00		
do., Fem. For. Miss. So-			
ciety of East Baptist			
church, per Mrs. E. E.			
L. Taylor, secretary,	100,00		
		362,00	
Perry, Bap. church, for native			
Karen preachers, per Rev. E.			
Galusha,	100,00		
Armenia Bap. ch., Mrs.			
Hunt	10,00		
Other ladies	7,00		
		17,00	
Franklindale, Miss Dodge	3,00		
per Rev. Dr. Babcock,		20,00	
Troy, 1st Baptist church, per Rev.			
J. Cookson,			
Fem. Burman Miss. Soc.,			
for support of a native			
preacher,	100,00		
Monthly concert	100,00		
Young Men's For. Miss.			
Soc.	70,00		
		270,00	
Mohawk River Baptist As-			
sociation, I. Smith tr.,			
from sundry individuals,	40,00		
" Miss Susan Smith	10,00		
per N. Post,		50,00	
Lancaster, Mrs. D. Grinnell, per			
J. M. Purinton,	5,00		
Genesee Association, per Rev. J.			
Elliott,	12,29		
Saratoga Association, H. Middle-			
brook treasurer,			
Broadalbin, E. Wetherby	10,00		
Charles Rockway	10,00		

Northampton, Baptist ch., per Rev. J. Goadby,	9,31	
	—	29,31
A friend to missions		10,00
Cayuga Association	31,20	
Onondaga Association	48,82	
McGrawsville, Female Miss. Society	5,31	
do. church, in part of a sub- scription,	11,00	
Cortland For. Miss. Society, Homer village church, in part of a subscription,	66,00	
Elisha Litchfield	3,00	
Mrs. Clarissa Fowler	,25	
Elijah Buel	1,00	
Mrs. Esther Fox	,25	
Mrs. Pamela Pierce	1,00	
Jewelry sold	,68	
Onondaga Association, per Rev. J. Smitzer,	147,23	
Akron, Bap. ch., per do. do.,	5,00	
per Rev. Alfred Bennett, Agent of the Board,	—	320,79
		—*6248,40
<i>New Jersey.</i>		
Caldwell, Mrs. Ann Mott	1,00	
Piscataway, Mrs. Martha Sut- ton, per Noah Runyon,	3,00	
per Wm. Colgate,	—	4,00
New Jersey Bap. State Con- vention, Peter P. Runyon tr.,		
Canton, Bap. church	3,00	
Cohansey, "	3,00	
Salem, For. Miss. Soc.	32,00	
Sabbath school "	16,00	
Monthly concert	14,21	
	—	62,21
Pemberton, church, monthly concert,	13,75	
Pittsgrove, do., do. do.,	2,20	
J. S. Eisenbray	2,00	
	—	4,20
Burlington, Fem. Miss. Soc.	25,38	
Sab. school, for In- dian missions,	1,63	
Monthly concert	33,28	
	—	60,29
Mount Holly, For. Miss. Soc.	25,00	
Baptist church	10,00	
	—	35,00
Evesham Baptist church	8,00	
Trenton and Lambertton For. Miss. Soc.	30,12	
Monthly concert	38,00	
Juvenile society	10,00	
	—	78,12
Haddonfield Miss. Society	30,00	
Canton, Baptist church	4,00	
Bordentown, Miss. So- ciety	37,89	
Sabbath school	5,86	
	—	43,75
Woodstown, Bap. church	6,62	
Bridgetown, monthly concert	22,00	
Sabbath school	17,17	
	—	39,17
Allowaystown, Bap. church	15,36	
Hightstown, " "	7,50	

*In the Magazine for May, six dollars and thirty-three cents were, by mistake of the printer, credited to Munroe Association, N. Y., instead of six hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Nottingham square, S. Stiles	11,00
Sandy Ridge, For. Miss. Soc.	5,88
Wear'ts Corner, Bap. ch.	2,00
Middletown, 1st Baptist church,	60,00
do., 2d. Bap. ch.	31,19
	—
	91,19
Freehold, monthly concert	10,00
Patterson, 1st Bap. ch.	5,06
Sabbath school	8,03
2d Baptist church	12,04
	—
	25,13
Rahway, Bap. ch., a mem- ber	5,00
M. J. Rhees	10,00
Sundries	25,83
	—
	600,00
Scotch Plains, Bap. church and congregation	21,31
Fem. Burman Miss. Soc.	15,50
	—
	36,81
Pemberton, Baptist church, per Rev. J. G. Colton,	65,00
New Brunswick, Youths Foreign Miss. Society, per Rev. G. S. Webb,	377,00
East Jersey For. Miss. Soc.	230,99
New Brunswick, Bap. ch., per Peter P. Runyon,	50,00
	—
	280,99
James Hague	3,00
Daniel Fitch	1,00
Newark Fem. Miss. Society, per J. Vanderpool,	6,00
Miss Elizabeth Bowker	1,00
Miss Ann Tash	1,00
A. H. Smith	2,00
Mrs. Hannah Loper	,50
Mrs. Ann Grant	,50
Miss Elizabeth Mills	2,50
John W. Cox	75,00
Miss Hannah Reeves	,25
Lewis Shin	,25
Mr. Lucas	2,00
per Rev. Alfred Bennett, Agent of the Board,	—
	95,00
Jacobtown, Bap. ch., per Wm. Smith,	4,10
Cohansey, 1st Bap. ch., per Rev. Isaac Moore,	33,00
per Rev. B. R. Loxley,	—
	37,10
	—
	1495,90

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Rev. S. J. Cres- well	17,25
do., a lady of the Episcopal ch., per Mrs. Anna C. Staughton,	5,00
do., Spruce St. ch., mon. concert	132,69
Annual collections	321,26
Burman Bible Society, Mrs. Anna Staugh- ton treasurer,	126,50
Dr. David Jayne	25,00
Crew of ship Oscar, pr. Capt. Mason,	14,00
per J. M. Linnard,	—
	619,45
do., Eleventh Bap. ch., per Rev. A. D. Gillette,	100,00
do., Second Bap. ch., per Rev. Daniel Dodge,	103,77
Also \$10 for the personal benefit of Mr. Oncken.	
do., New Market St. ch., per Rev. Wm. Shadrach,	153,40

do., Judson Society	33,00	
do., For. Miss. Society	60,00	
per Rev. E. L. Magoon, —		93,00
do., 2d Baptist church Female		
Foreign Mission Society,		
Annual subscriptions	50,00	
" collections	66,75	
Unknown individuals	16,37	
Rev. E. L. Magoon	15,00	
Mrs. S. M. Magoon,	10,00	
per Rev. E. L. Magoon, —	158,12	
		1666,72

South Carolina.

Camden, Rev. Thomas Mason	2,00	
A friend, per J. O. B. Dargan,	8,00	
		10,00

Georgia.

Savannah, Bap. church, collec-		
tion,	382,84	
Sabbath school	23,84	
Monthly concert	118,62	
per Rev. J. G. Binney, —		525,30
Georgia Bap. State Convention,		
per Rev. B. M. Sanders,		
for foreign missions,	963,01	
" support of Rev. E.		
A. Stevens,	9,50	
" support of Rev. T.		
Simons,	2,50	
" Burman mission,	69,95	
" African mission,	14,90	
" general purposes,	136,26	
		1196,12
Also a gold watch and chain.		
Augusta, 1st colored church, Rev.		
Jacob Walker pastor, per W.		
H. Turpin,	10,46	
		1731,88

Alabama.

A friend to missions, per Rev. J.		
Hartwell,	200,00	
J. C. Todd	10,00	
H. B. Janes	10,00	
S. Dennis	10,00	
J. Bowman	,50	
per Rev. J. Hartwell, —		30,50
Tuscaloosa, Young Ladies of the		
Alabama Athenæum, per Mrs.		
Dagg,	140,00	
Greensborough, per D. B.		
Bestor,	150,00	
Linden, Bap. church, per		
Rev. William Dossey,	41,50	
per William Colgate, —	331,50	
		562,00

Mississippi.

Macon, a friend to missions	3,15	
Mississippi Bap. State Conven-		
tion, Rev. T. S. N. King tr.,		
for school under the care of		
Mrs. Wade,	13,66	
" general purposes,	58,25	
		71,91
		75,06

Louisiana.

Jackson, Mrs. Jane G. Fishburn,		
for educating a heathen boy un-		
der the direction of Mr. Judson,	20,00	
Yellowbush Association	52,32	
Zion "	37,68	
		90,00
per William Minter,		110,00

Kentucky.

Richmond, Miss Eliza Green-		
halgh, per Rev. Roger Green-		
halgh,		1,00
Shelbyville Fem. Foreign Miss.		
Society, Mrs. S. Fry treasurer,		
per Mrs. E. B. Farnam,	30,00	
		31,00

Ohio.

Cincinnati, Female Miss. Society		
of the 1st church, per Rev. Mr.		
Brisbaue,		55,00
Ohio Baptist Foreign Mission and		
Bible Society, J. B. Wheaton		
tr., per Rev. Dr. Goings,	154,28	
Cheviot, Dea. Gaines	15,00	
Cincinnati, Fem. Burman Edu-		
cation Soc. 9th St. Bap.		
ch., for educating female		
children in Burmah, Mrs.		
Catharine Smith tr.,	77,90	
per John Smith, Ag't		
of the Board,		92,90
Lockland, Bap. church, mon.		
concert,	8,00	
East Lebanon, do. do. do.,	15,00	
Middletown, F. J. Titus	1,00	
Dayton, Bap. church, mon.		
concert,	15,00	
Mr. Teal	,50	
Troy, Bap. church, monthly		
concert,	15,10	
		54,60
per Rev. Jirah D. Cole,		
Agent of the Board, —		356,78

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Fem. Foreign		
Miss. Soc., for educating		
a Karen boy,	21,00	
Indiana For. Miss. Society	6,00	
per Rev. G. O. Chandler, —		27,00
Lawrenceburg, S. Dow	2,00	
Mrs. Dow	1,00	
per Rev. Mr. Hinck-		
ley,		3,00
Green Castle, Indiana Gener-		
al Association, Corson		
Vickers treasurer,	36,50	
Putnamville, public col.	2,56	
Madison, Bap. ch., monthly		
concert,	2,75	
Aurora, Rev. J. L. Hol-		
man	20,00	
Mrs. Holman	5,00	
do., Nancy, Elizabeth		
and Holman Foulk,	71	
do., Lucinda Foulk		
and Jesse L. Holman	37	
		26,08
		70,89
per Rev. Jirah D. Cole,		
Agent of the Board, —		97,89

Illinois.

Northern Baptist Association, per		
Rev. Isaac J. Hinton,		34,43
McLean Association, a friend to		
missions	1,00	
Manchester, Bap. ch.	4,00	
Female prayer meet-		
ing, per Mrs. Mor-		
rill,	,74	
Mrs. Morrill's little		
boy	,06	
Galusha Sweet	,13	

Sarah Cornelia Sweet	,10	
Albert L. Sweet	,05	
		5,08
Island Grove, James Ray		,35
Kane, Baptist church		2,58
Quincy, monthly concert		5,63
Union, Baptist church		2,37
Payson, Bap. ch., public collection,	3,94	
Monthly concert,	10,06	
		14,00
Carthage, Bethel Bap. ch., monthly concert,	9,30	
Washington, Bap. church		2,37
Versailles, do.		3,16
Tremont, do.		1,50
Perry, Bap. ch., mon. con.,		4,81
Griggsville, Bap. ch.		2,00
Carrollton, Bap. ch., mon. con., per Rev. A. Bailey,	2,32	
Prof. Munson	2,00	
		4,32
do., Rev. William Prichell	10,00	
Winchester, Bap. ch.	11,25	
Henry W. Minor	,12	
James Minor	,25	
		11,62
Whitehall, Bap. ch.		1,12
Bluffdale		1,60
Alton, Bap. ch., col., monthly concert,	25,87	
	3,13	
		27,00
Upper Alton, col. at the State Convention,	40,25	
do., Bap. church, mon. concert,	4,00	
collection,	8,06	
Fem. Karen Society, for support of a nat. Karen preacher,	25,12	
Juvenile Karen Society, for educating a Karen girl,	14,62	
Harriet Davis	,12	
		51,92
Bunker Hill, 2 individuals	1,25	
Woodburn, 3 do.	1,50	
Bethel, Bap church	16,57	
Mr. Jones	3,00	
Fem. Miss. Society	15,00	
		34,57
Edwardsville, Bap. ch.		2,37
Rockspring, do.		9,85
Rev. W. McQuire, per Rev. J. M. Peck,	1,00	
Salem, Bap. church	6,00	
		258,52
per Rev. J. D. Cole, Agent of the Board,		292,95
LEGACIES.		
Eastham, Ms., Miss Polly Smith deceased, Freeman D. Mayo executor, per Miss Sarah Smith,		50,00
West Woodstock, Ct., Miss Sarah Morse deceased, per Rev. L. G. Leonard, (also 1 string gold beads and one Florence straw bonnet.)		1,85
Ebenezer, Indiana, Rev. William Morgan deceased, in part of a legacy of \$500;—per Rev. Jirah D. Cole,		50,00
		101,85
		\$19427,86

The sum of \$5000 has been received from the American and Foreign Bible Society, per Wm. Colgate, treasurer, to be appropriated as follows:—

For printing and circulating the sacred scriptures in Asia,	4500
For the circulation of the sacred scriptures in Norway, under the special direction of Rev. J. G. Oncken,	500
	5000,00

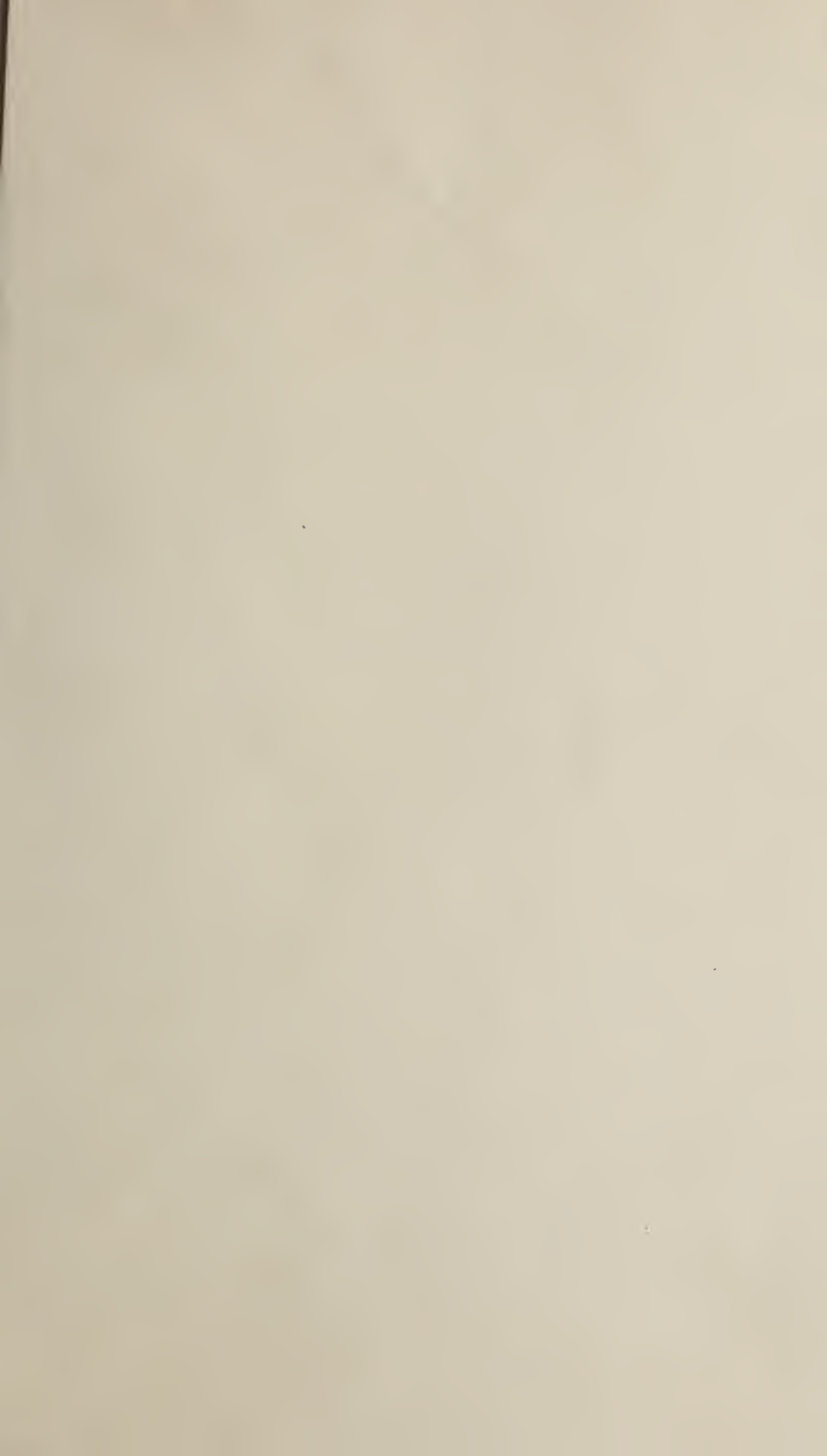
A donation has also been received from the American Tract Society, per O. R. Kingsbury, assistant treasurer, to be appropriated as follows; to circulate approved publications by the following missions, viz:—

France,	500
Hamburg,	200
West Africa,	200
Burman and Karen missions,	1000
A'sam,	400
Siam,	200
	2500,00

CLOTHING, &c.

Chelmsford, Ms., Sewing Society, per Mrs. M. A. Spaulding, a box of clothing, &c., for the mission school at Edina, Africa,	30,00
Boston, Ms., Thomas Hollis, 6 doz. superior Ink Powders.	
do., Miss Susannah W. Butterfield, a complete set of the Baptist Missionary Magazine from 1803 to 1841.	
do., Mrs. Sharp, sundry articles of clothing, &c., for Mrs. Love of Greece.	
do., books, &c., from ladies in Boston, for the Greek mission.	
New York State Temperance Society, papers, pamphlets, &c., for distribution.	
Richmond, Va., a box for Mrs. Frances Davenport, of Siam.	
Portsmouth, N. H., Ladies Baptist Missionary Society, per Mrs. S. H. Brown, clothing, books, &c., for the Shawanoe mission,	40,00
West Topsham, Ct., Ladies Sewing Circle, per Mrs. T. P. Durant, clothing, for Indian mission,	16,00
Charlestown, Ms., Young Ladies in Female Seminary, clothing, &c., for Mrs. Harriet B. Cutter in A'sam,	46,31
Plainfield, Ct., Sabbath School Missionary Society, per M. B. Spalding, clothing, bonnets, &c., for school in Burmah under the care of Mrs. C. H. Vinton,	30,00
South Reading, Ms., a box for Mr. Blanchard, Delaware station, per E. Walton.	
Slateford, Pennsylvania Slate Company, one case of slates for missionary schools.	
Sundry collections for the personal benefit of Rev. J. G. Oncken, per Rev. B. R. Loxley,	73,95

H. LINCOLN, Treasurer.



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